The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,034.

WASHINGTON.

Defense of the Republican Members of the Kuklux Committee.

One Thousand Kuklux Indictments in North Carolina.

Little Raven and His Delegation at Home.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Indian Peace Commission to-morrow send one of their number to New Mexico and Arizona to induce the chief of the Apaches to visit Washington and arrange some terms of permanent peace. The mission, however, does not promise much encouragement. The Indian agent who has been negotiating with the Kickapoos in New Mexico, reports that he has been unable to get them on a reservation. The agent with the Kiowas also reports that this tribe are endeavoring to induce the Cheyennes and Sioux to join them in a general war against the whites.

It turns out that Representative Poland, the acting chairman of the Kuklux Committee, takes all the responsibility of telegraphing to conservative witnesses at the South to not appear at present, and thus relieves the sergeant-at-arms of the imputation placed on him by the committee on Friday. The delayed witnesses have been telegraphed to come at once.

Ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, arrived to-day on his way South.

[To the Associated Press.]

REPUBLICANS DENY PREVENTING TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Republican members of the Congressional Kuklux Investigation Committee deny that the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate has countermanded the subpenas issued for certain witnesses at the request of the Democratic members of the committee, and notified them they need not appear. One Democratic witness, Mr. Hardeman, of Georgia, has been excused in consequence of want of time for his examination before the date appointed for the recess, July 18th, but this was the only case of the kind. It is further stated that the leader of the Kuklux in Orange county, North Carolina, F. M. Strudwick, and the impeacher of Gov. Holden, asked three several times for delay. Finally he came to Washington and reported to the Sergeant-at-arms. The day previous to the time for examination he left the city without leave or notice. He was again summoned but asked for further time, saying he was sick. He has not appeared before the committee.

W. L. Saunders, reputed State chief of the Kuklux of North Carolina, was also summoned, and asked for further time. Plato Durham, alleged to be grand chief of the Kuklux in Cleveland county, North Carolina, declined to come until after the 3d of August. H. W. Guion, supposed to be connected with the Kuklux of Mecklenburg county, has asked to be excused on account of court business. Mr. Avery, of South Carolina, reported and then left Washington. Gen. A. R. Wright, of Georgia, was summoned on the 1st of July, but has not yet obeyed. Other witnesses, however, have promptly obeyed, among them Col. Christy, of Athens, Ga., who is now here.

KUKLUX INDICTMENTS.

Accounts from Raleigh, N. C., say there are already one hundred indictments against members of the Kuklux in that State, and the number will probably be increased to ten hundred by the time specified for the term of the Circuit Court, to be presided over by Judge Bond.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE INDIANS.

A letter has been received from the agent of Little Raven and other chiefs of the Indian delegation recently visiting the East, dated at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, July 6. He states that they arrived home on the 25th all well, and found everything quiet. The Indians were very much pleased with the account the delegation gave of their treatment while in Washington and other cities which they visited. Two days after their return John Smith, Cheyenne interpreter, was stricken with apoplexy, and, being unable to procure a physician for him, he died. They found all the Arapahoes there on their arrival, but most of them have since gone on a buffalo hunt. Big Mouth, with about forty lodges, will remain. The have corn planted which promises a good yield. The agent started a school last winter, which has been well conducted and largely attended during the spring and summer by Arapahoes and Cheyenne children of both sexes, some of the larger Indians taking much interest in the proceedings.

THE KIOWAS.

Lone Wolf, Stumbling Bear and another Kiowa chief say a large part of the Kiowas are encamped near Antelope Hills, and mean to be friendly, but the remainder of them, numbering, perhaps, one hundred lodges, have gone [illegible] branches to Staked Plains, and joined the Ca[illegible] there. They are supplied with all they need by Mexican traders, getting in their trade arms, ammunition, whisky, etc. These Mexicans encourage and accompany the Indians on their raids in Texas, and at the time Satanta made his last raid a party of Mexicans accompanied him, one of whom was killed by the Tonkaway scouts in the employ of the military in Texas.

ON THE WACHITA.

Crops are looking well on the Wachita, and most of the Indians are hard at work attending to them. Some little alarm is felt there about the Kiowa Indians, thinking they might come in and steal their horses. About five hundred Comanches are encamped on the Wachita. They are determined to remain at peace. The Rapparickkas are encamped near Fort Cobb, and say they wish to remain at peace with the whites.

CINCINNATI.

JOINT USE OF TRACK.

Contracts between the Marietta and Cincinnati and the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroads and the Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad, for the joint use of the track through the Mill Creek valley, were ratified yesterday by the two former roads.

RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT KILLED.

Patrick Stapleton, assistant road superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, was run over and killed, near Xenia, Indiana, yesterday.

BETTER STAID UP.

An aeronaut named Tonnes, connected with Grady's circus, in descending with a balloon in Massillon, Ohio, yesterday, came down in a canal basin and was drowned.

WOMAN KILLED.

A woman named McCoone was run over and killed by a freight train, near Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday.

DEFENDING THE SUNDAY LAWS.

A number of the ministers of this city took the field to-day in defense of the Sunday laws.

SHOT AT HIS FATHER'S GRAVE.

A special to the Commercial and Gazette says: A young Irishman named Jas. Mealey was shot and killed this afternoon near North Lewisburg, Champaign county, by Jno. Murphy. An old trouble was at the foundation of the affair. Mealey and a man named Shehe, came upon him at a grave-yard, where he had been visiting his father's grave. Murphy appears to have been acting in self-defense. He gave himself up to the Mayor after the occurrence.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The heaviest fire of the season occurred on Market street, near Freemont, among the lumber and planing mills this evening. The flames were driven by a high wind, spreading with startling rapidity. The total loss is over a quarter of a million. The principal losses are: Whipp's Coal-yard, $7,000; Garrett's Brass Foundry, $80,000; Dabroski & Co., $23,000; B. H. Freeman, $10,000; John Melton, $7,000; Mechanic's Mills, $40,000. There is a very small insurance. A hundred men are thrown out of employment.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The fires in the Cascade Mountains are doing much damage.

CATTLE BURNED—A VILLAGE NARROWLY ESCAPES.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 23.—A fire in Northboro, on Friday night, consumed a large barn belonging to Dr. Henry Barrett, together with its contents, which included six head of cattle. Loss, $6,000.

Last night another fire broke out at 8 o'clock and burned until nearly 11, with such fury as to excite fears that the whole village would be destroyed, but was at last subdued by the assistance of firemen from neighboring towns. Two large blocks, in which were three stores, postoffice, provision market and residences of three families, were consumed; also two dwelling houses and barn. Six families were burned out and most of their furniture destroyed. Loss nearly $40,000, a small portion only of which is covered by insurance.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 7 P.M.—An area of low barometer continues over Florida, with cloudy weather and southwest winds at Key West. The area of high barometer which on Saturday afternoon was west of Michigan, is now central in Pennsylvania. Easterly winds are now generally reported from Louisiana to Lake Superior, and the barometer is falling from Kansas northward. Clouds and rain have very generally cleared away in New England, but rain has fallen from Nebraska westward, and cloudy weather is increasing west of Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES—It is probable that rain will extend on Monday from Kansas to Lake Michigan and northwards, with easterly winds on the upper lakes. Pleasant weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States, and in the interior of the South Atlantic States.

A Cure for Love.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—A young lady named Delia Calgrove, living at Painesville, Ohio, having been discarded by her lover, Charles Harris, swallowed a dose of arsenic night before last, and died from its effects last night.

NEW YORK.

Relief of a Widow.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Contributions for the relief of the widow of Sergeant Wyatt, of the Ninth regiment, killed during the riots of the 12th inst., exceed seven hundred dollars, and are rapidly increasing.

DEATH OF A NIECE OF PRESIDENT MONROE.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, niece of President Monroe, died Friday night at her residence in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Her husband, who survives, is a son of Gen. Alexander Hamilton.

THE RAILROAD DIVIDEND.

The united railroads of New Jersey, whose lease to the Pennsylvania Central is still pending, have declared a three-per-cent. semi-annual dividend.

THE HORSE-PLAGUE.

The horse-plague in this city is rapidly abating.

GREELEY ELECTIONEERING.

Horace Greeley dined yesterday at the Brevoort House with James B. Eads, of St. Louis, Dr. Fausig, Lu Reavis and Mr. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, were invited, and presidential and other public questions discussed with much interest.

EXPLOSION OF PETROLEUM—VESSEL BURNED.

The French schooner Jenny, for Hull, with petroleum oil, lying off Jersey Flats ready for sea, caught fire this evening from an explosion of the cargo in the hold, and burned to the water's edge. The crew were picked up by a revenue cutter.

RAILROAD FEAT.

The Great Change of Gauge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Both Rails Moved in Along Three Hundred Miles of Track in a Few Hours.

The Narrow Gauge Completed.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The work of changing the gauge from six to four feet nine inches on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad commenced at daylight this morning, and was completed throughout the entire line, a distance of 340 miles, at 11 o'clock A. M. The average time for completing the sections was seven hours. The section at Adamson station was finished at 9:25 o'clock, and many others at an early hour, under the direction of J. L. Griswold, General Superintendent. The entire line of road was cleared of rolling stock at midnight last night, and the same placed at previously designated stations. The changes in the track by which the gauge was reduced consisted of moving each rail inwardly 7½ inches. The interior spikes had been driven, the ties champered and the rails on curves laid. Alternate spikes had also been raised. The work for to-day consisted of raising the rest of the spikes, moving up the rails, which being fish-joint were continuous, and respiking. To accomplish this gauge of seven men were placed in charge of each mile, making about 2,500 workmen, part of whom were borrowed from other roads. This change, ranking among the great railroad feats of the country, so far as track and superstructure are concerned, has been under the supervision of Thomas D. Lovett, chief engineer. Narrow-gauge passenger cars will commence running to-morrow morning.

THROUGH FROM NEW YORK TO ST. LOUIS.

The first through car of the Adams Express Company from New York to St. Louis arrived here to-night, and will go forward on the first narrow-gauge train of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to-morrow morning.

THE ST. LOUIS END.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The change of gauge of this end of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad was successfully accomplished to-day. Some five hundred men were distributed at the rate of eight to the mile, between here and Oden, and the work of moving the rails was done in a speedy and satisfactory manner. Both rails were moved seven and a half inches.

ST. LOUIS.

Mississippi Bridge at Hannibal.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The draw of the bridge at the crossing of the Mississippi river, at Hannibal, Mo., was successfully swung this afternoon.

Senator Schurz will address the Germans of Chicago some day next week.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY CASE.

A large number of witnesses were examined to-day, in the Mellier vs. Bradstreet Commercial Agency case, and a great deal of conflicting testimony was given.

Mr. Larne, chief clerk of the agency, testified that the agency is controlled in its ratings of merchants alone by a sense of duty to its patrons.

F. O. Day, of the firm of Derby & Day, testified to the general accuracy of Bradstreet's reports. Never knew of any one connected with the agency being influenced by presents or pecuniary considerations.

Mr. Stewart, partner of Mr. Day, corroborated this statement.

James Richardson and George Bain gave similar testimony.

It is proper to state that the testimony given by W. B. King on the first day of the trial, that he had heard gold-headed canes and other presents would procure satisfactory ratings, was ruled out by the court. It also appears that the testimony of Mr. Eames was mainly based on hearsay.

The case was closed to-night, and the court took the motion to dissolve the injunction under advisement.

SELLING RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR TAXES.

Collector Maguire has advertised the rolling stock and other personal property of the North Missouri Railroad Company, which was levied on some days ago for taxes, to be sold on the 1st of August.

BIRTHDAY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Prominent Scotchmen of this city are making extensive preparations for a grand celebration of the centennial birthday of Sir Walter Scott.

DEFAULTER IN CUSTODY.

Detective Pierson, of New Orleans, passed through here last night, having in custody James Hogan, charged with embezzling three thousand five hundred dollars from his employer. He was arrested in Mount Sterling, Illinois.

NORTH AMERICAN SAENGERFEST.

The preliminary arrangements for the North American Saengerfest, which is to be held here some time next year, are well under way and approaching completion. An executive and various other committees, embracing some of our most prominent citizens, have been appointed, and great interest is being taken in the matter by both the German and American portions of our population. Should the Democratic National Convention be held here, it is probable that joint arrangements will be made for the erection of an immense building suitable for the occasion.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A man named Coram rode up to the house of James Combs, in Jackson county, this State, on Thursday last, with the avowed purpose, it is said, of killing him. Combs suspecting his intention, seized a musket, fired at and wounded him in the abdomen, and afterwards fired a pistol at him. Coram fled, but after riding about a hundred yards fell from the horse and died. Combs has been several times previously attacked by Coram. He surrendered to the authorities and was released on bail.

DIED OF HIS WOUND.

Constable Baughman, who was wounded while attempting to arrest a desperado named Armstrong, near Springfield, Mo., a day or two ago, has since died.

WEST INDIES.

Successes of the Cubans.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A private letter from Cuba, via Jamaica, of the 5th inst., mentions several important engagements, in which the Cubans were successful. One of them is said to have lasted five hours and resulted in the capture of six hundred Spanish prisoners. In another forty-five Spaniards were killed and one hundred and fifty prisoners taken. The Cubans control the Department of Guanbanamo.

THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

A Caracas letter of July 8th says the revolutionists under Herrera have defeated Guzman Blanco's forces at every point, and he cannot hold out much longer.

QUESADA'S EXPEDITION.

The sailing of Quesada's expedition for Cuba would, it was feared, cause war with Spain, as it is in contravention of a treaty between the two countries. The Spanish war vessels are expected to blockade the ports.

Encouraging Competition from Canada.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company have issued instructions to their agents that all goods intended for exhibition at the Buffalo International Industrial Exhibition, which shall be prepaid to Buffalo, shall be returned at the close of the exhibition over that railroad free of all charges.

Grant at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 23.—President Grant, with Secretary Robeson, attended the Methodist church this morning. Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, preached. Collector Casey, of New Orleans, Senator Catell and President Eliot, of Harvard College, dined with the President.

Two Men Drowned.

BATH ME., July 23.—Greenleaf White and Captain David Coll, both of Hallowell, were drowned near Solley's Island, at the mouth of the river, yesterday, by the capsizing of a boat.

Marine.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Arrived, steamer Westphalia, from Hamburg, and St. Olaf from Bergen, Norway, via Antwerp.

FOREIGN.

Corsica Proposed as an Inviolable Residence for the Pope.

France Will Take no Step to Alienate Italy.

Prince Napoleon Ordered to Leave France.

FRANCE.

Theirs on the Papal Question.

PARIS, July 23.—In the course of M. Thiers' address before the National Assembly at Versailles yesterday, the President, speaking of Italy, said it was impossible to adopt a course which would lead to war. The true policy of France was peace and reorganization. No steps must or should be taken which will even tend to alienate Italy.

Amiens.

The French troops have reoccupied Amiens.

Margaret Belanger.

The Court of Cassation has exonorated M. De Vainue, president of the court under the empire, from all criminality in the affair of Marguerite Beranger.

Newspaper Prosecution.

Favre has ordered the prosecution of the Verite newspaper for publishing a letter from Salbye.

Faidherbe.

Gen. Faidherbe, who was elected to the Assembly by three constituencies, has chosen to represent the department of the North.

Corsica for the Pope.

Le Monde to-day proposes that the Island of Corsica be tendered to the Pope as an inviolable residence, by which means, it claims, that the supremacy of France as defender of the Catholic faith will be maintained.

Bonapartist Journal Seized.

The Bonapartist's journal, Avenir Liberal, has been seized for publishing a virulent attack on M. Jules Favre.

Prince Napoleon Exiled.

Prince Napoleon, who has been staying for three days at Havre, has been ordered to leave France.

The Elections.

The municipal elections are proceeding to-day. No disturbances have occurred. Official reports show Paris is healthy.

SPAIN.

Roster of the New Ministry.

MADRID, July 23.—The new ministry has been arranged as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal Serrano; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Topete; Minister of the Interior, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Justice, Senor Ulloa; Minister of Finance, Senor Aerostigui; Minister of Public Works, Senor Candalo; Minister of Marine, Admiral Macampo; Minister of the Colonies, Senor Ayala.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and the Czar.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Emperor William goes, to-morrow, to visit the Czar Alexander, at Ingenheim, Bavaria. The Czar returns on Tuesday to Russia.

PORTUGAL.

Cortes Opened—The King's Speech.

LISBON, July 22.—The Portuguese Cortes was opened to-day by the King in person. In his speech from the throne King Louis expressed his gratitude for the reception given to his august relatives, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. The speech was otherwise devoted entirely to the affairs of the kingdom, the finances of which, he said, were still embarrassed.

CHICAGO.

Insurance Company Exploded.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The explosion of the Lamar Insurance Company, of this city, is announced. For some months there has been much talk of the bad management of the institution. Charges of fraud, corruption and perjury have been made by stockholders against the management of the company. Yesterday, on application of the stockholders, the State Auditor appointed General George W. Smith as attorney for the State to apply to the Circuit Court of Cook county for the appointment of a receiver, in whose hands the affairs the company will be placed, the business closed and the charges investigated. Leonard Swett is president, and D. S. Hooker secretary.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Common Council, at their meeting last night, by a vote of 19 to 15, rejected Mayor Mason's nominations for Bridewell commissioners. The principal objection to Messrs. Bross, Hammond and Dorrickson was that they are American-born citizens and Presbyterians.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Resolutions were offered in the Board of Trade yesterday opposing the law passed by the Legislature at its last session in regard to grain inspection. The resolutions will be taken up and acted upon to-morrow.

PROCEEDS OF THE GUMBLETON MURDER.

A letter was received in this city yesterday from Dewitt C. Sprague, United States Consul at Brunswick, Germany, which says Zigenmeyer, the murderer of Gumbleton, has endeavored to dispose of a starch factory, which was purchased by money taken from Gumbleton. Application was made by the consul to the civil tribunals, and an injunction was issued, restraining him from selling until he should give security for the money. The agents of the bank interested in the money have arrived in Brunswick, and will take legal measures to recover the amount.

THE SOUTH.

Suicide in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Dr. Ed. Dwyer, of Grenada, Miss., committed suicide here last night at Smith's boarding-house, on Main street, by taking morphine. Cause, impecuniosity.

PERILOUS PREDICAMENT OF A BALLOONIST.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—Professor Webster made an ascension from Horticultural Garden with his balloon, "Hercules," at 6 P. M. to-day. After ascending to the hight of three thousand feet, the balloon began to descend rapidly, and struck upon the smoke-stack of the Nashville cotton factory. Here the balloon collapsed and fell to the ground, leaving Webster with his wicker work-basket on the stack. After surveying his position, he cast his basket away, and finally descended through the interior of the stack, coming out safely but black with soot.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON ROAD REPAIRED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The first through train over the Jackson railroad, after an interruption of over two months, will be started from the depot, at the foot of Calliope street, to morrow morning. The damage to the road by Bonnet Carre crevasse extended over a distance of three miles. This portion of the road is now said to be in better condition than previous to the flood.

THE HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

The weather is warm, but the health of the city remains good. Not a single case of yellow fever heard of in this vicinity.

BASE BALL.

This afternoon the Crescents beat the R. E. Lees, champions, by twenty-two to eleven.

THE FAR WEST.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Democrats are holding an immense ratification meeting this evening.

THE BRODERICK WILL CASE.

Judge Sawyer rejoined the decision of the U. S. District Court to-day in the case of Kelly vs. McGlinn. The application reopens the question of the validity of the Broderick will case, holding the Court had no power to grant the relief prayed.

Narrow Gauge.

[From the Leavenworth Times.]

General Boyle, of Kentucky, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, is at the Planters' House, in this city, to pay a visit to his old friend, Major O. J. Hopkins, of our city, who was a member of the General's military family and one of his staff officers for several years during the war.

General Boyle, we believe, first presented, through the columns of the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, to the American public the subject of narrow gauge as an advisable if not the best plan for the construction of railroads. General B. commenced the discussion of the subject of narrow gauge about three years ago, and in the last twelve months has followed it up in a series of able articles, which, Major Hopkins informs us, is in course of publication in pamphlet form.

General B. has been in the State two weeks, as we learn, principally in the southern and western portions. He expresses himself as much pleased with Southern and Western Kansas, and proposes Humboldt as a point of location for his sons. We are glad to learn he is pleased, and trust the General will extend his observations of our State to the middle, northern and eastern portions of it. He can only be pleased.

As he is an experienced and successful railroad builder and manager, we present Kansas to him as a fine field, and invite him to take hold. His narrow-gauge has many friends in our State and city, and he will find hosts of friends to give and sustain him in any enterprise to advance the welfare and improvement of our State.

God writes for the few, lessons of beauty in the clouds: but they are translated for the masses by the raindrops into better understood lessons of utility.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 22.

MONEY—The week closes on an easy market. Depositors are full, checking is light; and, as a consequence, bank balances are increasing. It is evident that merchants and business men generally are beginning in time to prepare for the fall trade, which it is expected will be a heavy one. In bank, all good first-class paper is in demand at the usual rates of 9@12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The movement in Eastern exchange is fully as large as expected at this season of the year. Very little is now being made, and the demand is only moderate. Bankers sell at par @ 1-10 premium.

GOLD—The movements in gold are very light. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112	112½
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have been very inactive in this market, and they show a decline in New York.

Coupons of 1881	114½@115½
" " 1862	113½@114½
" " 1864	112½@113½
" " 1865	112½@113½
" " 1865 (new)	111½@112½
" " 1867	111½@112½
" " 1868	112 @113
Ten-forties	112 @113
Currency 6s	112½@113½

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	115½	115½	115½	⅛	..
" '62	114½	114½	114½	⅛	..
" '64	113½	113½	113½	..	..
" '65	114	113½	113½	..	..
" '65 (new)	112½	112½	112½	..	..
" '67	113½	113½	112½	..	½
" '68	113½	113	113	..	..
10-40 coupons	113	113½	113	..	½
Currency 6s	113½	113½	113½	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There is no change of any moment to make in prices. The demand for city and county bonds is good, especially for city, and the supply is inadequate. For prices we refer to the following quotations furnished by Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 150 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked
National Bank, First	117	118
National Bank, Second	101	103
National Bank, Planters'	99	100
National Bank, City	103	104
Bank of America	98	100
Bank of Kentucky	97	100
Bank of Louisville	85	—
Merchants' Bank	118	120
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	125	128
Citizens' Bank	112	113
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	101	102
Farmers' Bank	97	98
Security Bank	114	115
German Bank	125	126
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	99	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	98	99
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	103	104
Manufacturers' Bank	90	92
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	186	—
German Insurance Co. Bank	139	..
Western Insurance Co. Bank	131	..
Central Bank	99	100
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co.	74	80
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R., com'n	45	46½
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	88	89
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	73	74
Gas Company stock	115	190
BONDS.		
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	94	*100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	90	*92½
L. C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½	85½
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½	85½
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	85	*87½
City for improvements, 6 per c	78	80
City for bounty, 6 per c	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c	80	82
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	78	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	82½	83½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	77	79
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	81	82
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	79	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89	90
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	89	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	80	81
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	78½	79½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	90	91
Grayson county, 7 per c	79	81
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	78	80
Lyon county, 7 per c	75	77
Caldwell county, 7 per c	77	78
McCracken county, 7 per c	75	76
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90½
Carroll county bond, 8 per c	..	*90
New Albany City, 7 per c	..	85
Cass county, Mo., new, 10 per c	..	*90
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per c	..	*80
Marion co., Mo., 8 per c	..	*80

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Government Bonds in New York.

[Herald, 20th.]

The action of the Treasury Department was variously canvassed in the street, but no doubt was expressed as to the propriety of Mr. Boutwell's conduct in refusing to pay a premium for bonds, the only difference seeming to arise about the fixing of the value of gold, which, being taken as 112½ to-day, excluded the purchase of quite a large proportion of the bonds offered by the brokers, who were, consequently, deprived of their market. The price bid for gold ought naturally to be the one adopted as the standard in this matter; but a little variation in favor of the sellers of bonds would hardly be objected to, if as on to-day there have been simultaneous sales of gold at the next fraction above the figure that is bid in the Gold Room. It is feared that this action of the Treasury Department will produce an unfavorable effect on the London market as soon as the facts are known there; but such an inference is doubtless hasty. The English and other foreign bankers will see that, with the Government ready to buy its obligations up to their par in gold, there is no reason for changing their opinion of their merits as investments. Our own people will not be displeased if this policy should lead to a reduction in the annual purchases of bonds and consequently to an important reduction of taxes. Mr. Boutwell will eventually find, as we often told him, that he will enhance the credit of the country more by a reduction of the taxes than by an overwhelming annual cancellation of the five-twenties. For the immediate present the street is disposed to look for ill effects from this limitation of the [illegible] closed to-night only steady at a slight decline in prices.

The Sugar Crop.

[New Orleans Picayune, 20th.]

Advices from the country represent the cane crop of this State in splendid condition. The recent dry spell has enabled planters to put down the grass entirely, and the cane has been laid by in unusually healthy condition. The prospects were never better for a fine yield in proportion to the acreage planted. Everything now favors a large crop, but an early freeze may materially curtail the production, or protracted warm weather in the fall may retard the development of the saccharine matter. With an average season, however, we may expect over 200,000 hogsheads, and probably 225,000 hogsheads.

Petersburg, (Va.) Tobacco Market.

[Index, 20th.]

The breaks this week have been larger than we expected, and we have but little change to note in prices. For shipping the market has ruled less active, and prices are a little lower, but still much better, comparatively speaking, than they are for manufacturing fillers. We quote fair to good shipping at $10@12, and fine at $12 50@13 50; but there is very little selling over $12. Manufacturing fillers $7 50@8 50 for common; $9 50@10 for fair to good, and $10 50@11 50 for very good, with sales occasionally at higher prices. Lugs $5 00@6 50 for poor to common, and $6 75@8 00 for fair to very good. Primings $2 50@5 50; the latter for good and of shipping weights and in good condition. Coal cured is less active, and general prices lower. We quote fillers at $7 50 to $12, and wrappers at $15 to $70 as in quality.

Stock of Grain in Liverpool.

The following is the return of the present stocks of grain in Liverpool, made up by the Corn Trade Association to the 30th June last, with the return of the stocks at previous periods:

	June 30, 1870.	March 31, 1871.	June 30, 1871.
Wheat	638,576	383,932	477,081
Barley	7,744	11,716	3,907
Malt	3,139	2,875	2,739
Oats	7,382	11,755	9,181
Beans	[illegible]	26,631	12,894
Peas	7,848	5,622	5,725
Indian corn	66,808	19,236	53,754
Oatmeal	11,122	11,739	9,561
Flour, sacks	43,113	46,036	34,713
Flour, bbls	118,788	150,954	109,817

The Supply of Wool.

[New York Bulletin, 20th.]

Recently, we called attention to the deranging effect of current speculation upon the wool market, and the folly of manufacturers in supporting artificially high prices by buying up large amounts of the new clip in advance. The course of receipts of this staple, during late weeks, more than confirms the views we then expressed. High prices have stimulated the supply, and hence we find almost unprecedented quantities coming into the markets of New York and Boston. Large purchases on American account were made at the last wool sales in London, with the effect of putting up prices there 1@2d. per pound; and the advance at London is now quoted here as a reason for higher prices in our market, although the purchases which caused that advance will contribute to over supply the trade and force down quotations, in spite of the utmost tenacity of our speculative holders. For the purpose of showing the late course of supply we present the following statement of the imports and of domestic receipts at New York and Boston since June 1, compared with the like period of last year:

IMPORTS OF WOOL FROM JUNE 1 TO DATE.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
At New York	9,641	1,466
At Boston	11,500	1,289
Total imports	21,144	2,755
Increase	18,389	

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC WOOL FROM JUNE 1 TO DATE.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
At New York	56,153	27,723
At Boston	60,500	29,073
Total	116,653	56,696
Increase	59,957	
Total domestic and foreign	137,797	59,451
Increase	78,346	

It thus appears that, within the last seven weeks, we have received at these two ports 21,144 bales of foreign wool, against only 2,755 bales for the like period of last year; and that the receipts of domestic, for the same time, have been 116,653 bales, against only 56,696 bales in 1870. Putting together the receipts of domestic and foreign at New York and Boston; for the seven weeks, we have an aggregate supply of 137,797 bales, compared with 59,451 bales in 1870, showing an increase of 78,346 bales, or over 130 per cent. Can anything seem more incredible than that, with this immense increase of receipts, wool should be selling at 30@35 per cent. above the prices current a year ago? There was doubtless some deficiency in last year's supply, as compared with the wants of manufacturers; but we cannot but think that the increased supply in all the wool-growing countries was more than sufficient to compensate for the lack in our own receipts. The importations of wool into Great Britain alone, for the first five months of this year, were 28,000,000 lbs in excess of those of 1870 for the same period, while in the exports from that country there was no material increase. Yet, regardless of this large increase in the British importations, our importers have been active buyers at the London sales, and their bidding against French dealers, who are anxious to get ample supplies in anticipation of an impost duty of 20 per cent., has been the chief cause of higher prices in England. Events must show whether the extent of our home supply justifies this hasty anxiety to procure large foreign supplies.

"Drummers" Again.

There is a disposition manifested by merchants of Eastern cities to abandon drumming altogether; but one city hesitates while others persist, consequently drummers still go around the country. Recently the President of the Wisconsin Editorial Convention, Charles Seymour, Esq., took occasion to speak of the drumming system in terms of strong condemnation, and this called out a letter from a traveling man, which Mr. S. answers at considerable length in his paper, the La Crosse Republican. The concluding portion of his article is as follows:

"Fifty thousand guerrillas, at the low average estimate of twelve dollars per day each for salary and traveling expenses, although many of them largely exceeded that, add to the commercial burdens of this country the round sum of two hundred and nineteen millions of dollars annually, a sum which would defray the expenses of running a couple of such governments as the republic of the United States. This fact alone shows that between the wholesale and retail merchants of the United States an expense is incurred equal to a tax upon each man, woman, and child, of nearly six dollars annually. This sum would annually construct a thousand miles of railway. This sum would buy fifty thousand good farms. This sum would, in ten years, pay off the national debt. This sum is extravagantly beyond the benefits it secures to the public, and if applied to benevolent purposes, would support a quarter of a million people in luxury. It is estimated that New York city alone supplies 25,000 of the 50,000 guerrillas; and it would be cheaper to support that crowd in some other way than that of traveling."

A Hubbub in Chicago.

The Chicago Board of Trade is evidently about experiencing one of its customary summer storms—one of those convulsions of the commercial elements which always result in the Lake City to the advantage of home operators, who take advantage of the darkness to empty the pockets of the outsiders. The present pretext is a supposititious "corner" upon wheat and oats, which Chicago dealers propose to evade by re-enacting the following resolution:

Whenever any member of this board shall claim that the fulfillment of his contract is interfered with by the existence of a "corner," the President of the board shall, upon the application of any party to such contract, appoint a committee of three disinterested members of the board, who shall decide as to the existence of a "corner," and if they find that a "corner" existed at the time of the maturity of the contract, such contract shall be settled on the basis of actual value, as compared with other property of the same kind, but of a different grade in this market, and with property of the same grade in other markets, such value to be ascertained as near as may be, and a price to be fixed by a majority of such committee.

The Tribune speaks of the matter as follows:

The great difference in wheat and oats, between the prices paid for delivery this month and those charged for seller August (amounting to 7c on wheat and 5c on oats) has given rise to the cry of "corner," and it was stated to-day that an attempt will be made to re-effect the passage of the old rule 13, which was abolished last October, being found to be impracticable. In other words, parties who have sold grain which they did not own want to be relieved from the responsibility of their own acts, though they would have been perfectly willing to take the profits if the market had gone the other way. The proposition has excited quite a hubbub, and it is stated that a telegram came from prominent parties in Buffalo this morning to the effect that they would cease to trade in this market if the obnoxious rule were re-enacted. The motion was made to-day, and lies over ten days under the rule before being acted upon.

To increase the confusion and evidently for the purpose of bewildering the minds of Eastern operators in and Western shippers to Chicago, the report is current that the rates of inspection are to be advanced, and that railroad companies propose to make material advances in freight rates upon grain shipped to the Lake City, in cases where they are required to guarantee weights under the new law.

New Orleans Markets.

[Picayune, 20th.]

COTTON—The sales to-day embrace 1000 bales, at steadier prices.

The demand was fair and more general than for several days past, seven or eight brokers participating in the business. Low ordinary sold at 13c, 13¼c and 13½c. Strict ordinary at 14½c and 15c, a style between strict ordinary and good ordinary at 15½c, and good ordinary at 16½c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1870 (bales)		20,696
Arrived since last statement	1,018	
Arrived previously	1,494,738	
City baling from samples, etc.	19,583	1,515,339
		1,536,035
Cleared to-day	4,607	
Cleared previously	1,481,088	
Burned	669	1,486,364
Stock on hand and on shipboard		49,671
Stock on hand corresponding time last year		54,161

To-day's exports embraced 1602 bales to Liverpool, and 3005 to Havre. Receipts proper since last evening 695 bales against 1487 on last Wednesday, and 124 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 3444 bales against 5109 for the corresponding time last week, and 1982 last year, and since August 31, of 1,494,782 bales, against 1,135,690 last year.

SUGAR—There were no receipts to-day. Several lots were sold, from previous supplies, at 10c for good common, 10½c for fair, and 10¾c for good fair.

MOLASSES—There were no receipts to-day. Plantation fermenting is quoted at 15@35c; plantation reboiled, 30@40c per gallon; city refinery reboiled, 30@65c; golden syrup $1 00 per gallon.

Narrow vs. Broad Gauges.

The propriety of altering the width of the broad-gauge lines of railway to one more likely to secure dividends to the stockholders seems to be forcing itself on the minds of directors of railroads, the question of the advantages of the two gauges having been apparently settled in favor of the narrow wherever experience has been had. A first cost of one hundred miles of narrow gauge (three feet) track, and the same length of wide gauge (four feet eight and a half inches), makes the former $1,635,800, or $16,358 per mile, and the latter $2,538,300, or $25,383 per mile. This includes not only the entire cost of the road, with siding, fencing, and engineering, but depots, shops, locomotives and cars also; in short, it includes the completed road and its equipments. If the narrow-gauge road were reduced from three feet to two and a half—the Festiniog railway in Wales is only two feet wide—its cost would be materially reduced. The difference between a road costing twenty-five thousand dollars a mile and one equally able to do the business costing only sixteen thousand dollars a mile, is a point of no little importance. But it is not in the first cost alone that there is a difference in favor of the narrow-gauge track; a proportionate difference runs through the operating expenses. The reduction of the gauge reduces the unproductive weight of the trains; the rails, instead of being crushed, as they are beneath heavy trains of wide gauge roads, are merely worn out; and thus there is a material saving in the wear and tear. The narrow-gauge locomotives would weigh only six tuns instead of fifteen; and the passenger cars, carrying twelve persons each, would weigh only two or three tons instead of eight. This small locomotive, with its small train of cars, would not of course carry as many passengers as a train on the wider road, but, in the case of one-half the roads in the West, it could easily be able to carry all the passengers needed to be transported. Since it is admitted, on behalf of the broad gauges, that as a rule they don't pay, it is claimed on behalf of the narrow that they cannot help paying if properly managed; allowing them of course to have the same chance of traffic as the wider lines, the chances would seem to be altogether in favor of a universal adoption of the latter sooner or later.

[New York Shipping List.

News from the Crops.

The flax crop of Dodge county, Minn., is nearly ready to harvest. It consists of about 1,200 acres in the aggregate, and is reported as a good crop, both in seed and straw.

The Waupun (Wis.) Leader says: "The corn looks better than we have seen it during the past twenty years; the general report is that oats and barley will be a first-rate crop, while the crop of potatoes will be a fair one. The wheat crop will not be good. Its growth was stopped by rust, and most of the estimates are about half a crop, though we think more will be realized."

The Janesville (Wis.) Gazette says: "A ride through the northern portion of the county has given us an idea of the present condition of the crops. Rye is all harvested, and farmers are busy stacking. The yield is large and the quality excellent. Wheat and oats are rapidly maturing, and the harvest of those grains will begin in about a week. Chinch bugs are operating in some of the fields, but, from all intelligence we can gain, conclude that their depredations are not general. Corn never looked better at this season of the year. Tobacco is the main portion of the crop in that portion of the county this season, and the farmers are devoting most of their attention to it, seemingly regardless of their old staples, corn, wheat, rye and oats."

A letter to the Milwaukee Sentinel, from Delton, Wis., July 14, says: "We are in a position to give a few facts that can be relied on by all interested in the coming crop. The wheat started out well in the spring, but the violent storm that occurred the first week in May, beat the plant down so hard that the growth of the plant was very much retarded. There was very little rain from the last of May till the last of June, in many parts of the State, during which time the weather was very warm most of the time. The gound being very hard, the drought so weakened the tender branches that the rust that came on the last of June killed them, leaving only the main stalk and the more vigorous branches. The rains have helped the wheat much, but come too late to help the filling. Much of the wheat that now, from the roadside, looks well, is found, on examination, to be very thin and poorly filled. The chinch bugs are now injuring the wheat more than they have before for six years. How much they injure the quality of the grain remains to be seen. From all this we must conclude that while the wheat crop in Wisconsin will be far from a failure, it will fall much below an average crop."

A letter from Corunna, Mich., says: "The wheat harvest is being secured and many have their crop in the barn. Spring crops are coming on and will be a fair yield. The weather has for the past week been fine, though we have had occasional showers."

The most encouraging reports concerning the crops in Minnesota valley are daily received, and nearly every kind is said to equal that of any preceding year. Wheat, concerning which so much has been said, promises to be a fair crop in every section of the State.

The wheat harvest in Wood county, Ohio, began two weeks earlier than usual, and is of excellent quality. The splendid showers and warm weather are bringing the fruit along finely. Oats look well, especially the early sown. The hay crop will be good. The bug has damaged the potatoes.

The Freeborn County (Minnesota) Standard says: "Farmers are now in the midst of their haying and barley harvest. In about ten days more early sown oats will have to be cut. The crop of oats and barly is said to be excellent, especially the former, which is the best that we have had in this county for a number of years."

The Sheboygan Herald says the farmers complain of the wet weather, which has sadly interfered with haying. We have reports of very hot weather in the interior of the county. The winter wheat harvest has commenced. The crop is reported excellent. Farmers say that the corn crop in the county never looked more promising.

A Middleville (Mich.) correspondent remarks: Our wheat is nearly all in the shock that is not secured, and promises an abundant yield of the very best quality. Corn looks splendidly, and is very forward. Oats are heavy and filling well. Barley is good, better than usual, although there is not so much raised in this section. Potatoes look fine, especially those planted late.

The Fond du Lac Reporter says the spring wheat crop of Fond du Lac county is improving in condition every day, and is well advanced. Winter wheat is now being harvested in some parts. The fruit prospect is also good, with promise of a heavy crop of apples and a fair crop of pears among those who have any amount of trees. Small fruits have never been so abundant as during the present season.

The Madison (Wis.) Democrat says: During the last week most of the rye in this section has been harvested and made a fair yield. Wheat harvest has begun and will be lively by the end of the week. Some fields are so badly injured by the chinch bug that they will not be cut, but we judge on the whole there will be a fair yield. Oats and barley are ripening fast and look well. Corn comes on apace. The bugs are at the potatoes again pretty lively.

A letter from Le Sueur county, Minnesota, says: "The crops are generally good, but only two-thirds as heavy as last year. Spring wheat over half a crop in the timber, but Madam Rumor has passed here several times, saying that the spring wheat is very poor out on the Le Sueur prairie. Oats and barley are good. The wheat berry is plump and full. Judging from present appearances corn will be an extra heavy crop."

State of the Market.

The peculiarity of the market during the week, except in one or two branches of trade, has been dullness. Tobacco has not been so active as previously, though sales have aggregated 962 hhds, but prices remain unchanged, though somewhat easier. Drugs continue active, more so than has been known at this season for some years. Country produce has been in full receipt, and prices have gradually declined. There is but little doing in grain, except in filling contracts, which are not reported. Provisions have been inactive, and are easier than a week ago. Tin-plate is active, with an upward tendency. Iron, nails and steel are quiet, with a decline of $1 per ton on certain brands of pig iron. Dry goods are firm and moderately active at the advance already noted. Boots and shoes, hats and caps, and other standard lines, report a fair trade. Groceries are not so active, but still show as good a business as expected. All classes of merchants are preparing for the fall trade, which from present indications promises to be unusually heavy in all lines.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	111	340	Lard, kegs	135	320
Bacon, casks	200	342	Malt, sks	160	268
Butter, pa	32	..	Molasses, bls	36	2
Bagging, pcs	250	3005	Mackerel, pa	..	12
Cotton, bales	473	132	Nails, kgs	5	78
Cotton yarn, bls	31	12	Oil, bbls	131	100
Coffee, bgs	197	61	Oats, sacks	552	..
Cheese, bxs	227	117	Pork, bbls	73	2
Candles, bxs	95	95	Pork, pcs	3706	500
Cement, bbls	..	971	Potatoes, bls	17	515
Corn, sacks	4858	1067	Rye, sks	354	..
Cattle, head	589	348	Sugar, hhds	52	3
Eggs, bbls	5	..	Seed, bgs	..	..
Flour, bbls	1329	930	Sugar, bxs	36	175
Feathers, sks	36	31	Tobacco, hs	501	436
Hides, bdls	133	178	Tobacco, bx	174	409
Hogs, No	30	63	Whisky, bls	564	660
Hay, bales	..	48	Wheat, sks	3581	924
Iron, pig, tons	51	11	Wool, bgs	127	2
Lard, tcs	5	558			

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BROOMS—Market generally quiet. Dealers quote common qualities at $1 75@2 50 per dozen, and prime qualities at $2 50@3 per dozen.

BATTING—Is firm at advanced figures, with ample stocks. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 19@20c; No. 2 at 16@18c; common at 14@15c.

BAGGING—The market is moderately active, and during the week sales have been made of some 4,000 pcs, at 19@20c.

BAGS—The market is very quiet, and dealers hold at quotations:

2-bushel, seamless bags, cotton	32½@37½
1-bushel burlaps	19 @20
2-bushel do	[illegible]@16
Gunnies, in bales	19 @20
Gunnies, rewewed	21 @

CEMENT—Is in fair demand, and manufacturers are selling at $1 65@1 90 per bbl. Sales to-day of 971 bbls.

COAL—Coal is quiet and firm, and dealers quote Pittsburg afloat at 15@16c in barges and boats, and 20c to the city trade. Pomeroy coal is sold at 18c, delivered.

CANDIES—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Dealers quote:

Double refined Candies	16@18
FANCY CANDY—	
Machine Drops	18@20
Balls and Kisses	18@20
Bar Candy	20@25
Nut Candy	18@25
Gum Drops	30@35
Arabian Gum Drops	19@25
Imperials	20@25
Rock Candy	23@25
Lozenges	25@40
Common pan work	30@35
Fine Almonds	35@45
No. 2 do	20@30
Plain Creams	28@30
Decorated Creams	31@35
Cordial Goods	28@35

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand for goods embraced in the following list, and prices are steady:

Peaches, 2 and 3 lb	$2 25@3 50
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 20
Pineapples	2 85@3 00
Cherries	2 75@3 25
Gooseberries	2 30@2 50
Pears	2 50
Plums	2 75@3 50
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	3 75@4 25
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 00@5 50
Tomatoes, per doz	2 00@2 25
Jellies, per doz	1 90@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Worcester Sauces, pts&hf pts, per doz	3 50@5 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 00@2 50
Catsup, English walnut, per doz	3 25@3 50
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	3 00@6 75
Pickles, English	3 75@7 00

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for whisky and flour barrels is reported, and prices are steady.

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 80
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 50@1 75
Lard tierces	1 75
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " " iron-hooped	1 60
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" " five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	14 00@15 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00@20 00

CORDAGE—Cotton twine and rope have advanced, and dealers quote:

Balling twine	18 @19
Hemp twine, per doz	65 @75
Cotton twine	32 @40
Jute rope	13 @14
Cotton rope	31 @32
Manilla rope	18½@19½
Sisal rope	18 @19
Tarred rope	18 @20

COTTON—The fluctuations in cotton during the week have not been very great—not to exceed ½c. Last Saturday New York was quoted at 20¾c for middling uplands; during the week declined to 20⅜c, and advanced again to 21c; but closes to-day dull at 20⅞c. The receipts at New York for the week have been 10,805 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,760 bales; to other foreign ports 8,295 bales; stock of all classes on hand 185,775 bales. Liverpool declined during the week to 8⅞d for uplands, but has since advanced, and closes to-day firm at 9⅛d, with sales of 18,000 bales. The transactions in this market have been very light, and prices have been steady, not varying over ¼c from last Saturday's quotations, which dealers repeat as the correct report for to-day.

Middling	20½@20¾
Low middling	19½@19¾
Good ordinary	18 @18½
Ordinary	15½@15¾

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is firm at the advance, but stocks are ample, and include Southern and standard brands of yarns.

No. 400, per dozen, at	16½@
" 500, " "	15 @
" 600, " "	13½@
" 700, " "	12 @
Candlewick, at	32 @35
Carpet-chain, white, at	31 @33
Carpet-chain, colored, at	39 @42

Southern yarns are held at 1@1½c under these figures.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair request and quotations for oranges and lemons are firm.

Oranges, per box	$10 00@
Lemons, per box	7 00@ 8 50
Layer, raisins, per box	2 80@ 2 85
Figs, per lb	15@ 20
Zante currants, per lb	12½@ 14

HAY—There has been a fair demand during the past week, and prices are firm for old at $13@17 per ton on arrival. Dealers are selling from store and delivered on cars at $1 50@2 50 advance. New hay has been sold on arrival at $15.

HEMP—Prices are firm, and dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $160@270.

HIDES—The market is quiet, but prices are undergoing no change. Dealers quote dry-flint at 17@18c, dry-salted at 14@16c, and green-salted at 8½@9c per lb.

HOPS—Are dull at 10c per lb.

LIME—Is in good request, and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day of 1,000 bbls Utica at quotations.

LEATHER—The market is quiet. Dealers quote:

Oak sole tan	39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@35	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	42		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 25@1 35		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28
Upper per doz	42@54		

LUMBER—The market rules steady, with a fair demand:

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	55 00@60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	33 00
Common pine lumber	22 50@25 00
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	32 50
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed per M	27 50@30 00
Shingles, 18 inch No. 1 pine, per M	[illegible]@6 50
do 16 inch pine, per M	[illegible]
do 16 inch poplar, per M	[illegible]
Lath, cut per M	[illegible] 75
Sawed	[illegible]

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A fair demand is reported, especially for higher grades. Dealers quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75@ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	55@ 60
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	63@ 65
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 10@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	[illegible]
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's	55@ 63
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½'s	60@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	66@ 68
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	60@ 62

NUTS—Market quiet as follows:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	18@20
Almonds, soft-shelled, per lb	23@25
Filberts, per lb	14@15
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	13@15
Naples walnuts, per lb	18
English walnuts, per lb	15
Pecans, lb	15@20

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand and steady.

Oakum, per bbl	$4 75@5 00
Tar, per bbl	[illegible]
Rosin, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Turpentine, per gal	55@ 60

OILS—Are quiet, with a fair demand:

Linseed oil	92@95	Gasoline	20@25
Lard oil	80@85	Bank oil	65
Lard oil No. 2	70@80	Straits oil	70
Coal oil	25@27	Lubricating oil	30@45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Is in fair request, and quiet. Dealers quote as follows: Bran, per ton, $15@15 50; shorts, per ton, $18; shipstuff and middlings, per ton, $21@24.

PAINTS AND COLORS—The market rules steady at previous quotations. Paints—White lead pure, at 11½@12c; white lead No. 2, 8@10c. Colors—English red lead, 12½c per lb; American red lead, 11c per lb; English orange mineral, [illegible] per lb; English Venetian red 3½c per lb; Rochelle ochre [illegible] per lb; Paris white, 4c per [illegible].

PEANUTS—Prices are firm, and prime [illegible] command 10@11c.

SALT—The market is steady, with a fair demand. Seven-bushel barrels, $2 60; small barrels, $2; small dairy, $3; table salt, small barrels, $3 50@3 75.

TALLOW AND GREASE—There is a fair demand for tallow, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 7½@8c. Grease is in light request at 6½@9c.

TIN PLATE, TINNERS' STOCK, &c.—The market is very active in tin plate, especially for roofing, with an advancing tendency. Dealers quote as follows:

Tin Plate.	
10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 25
do IX do	14 25
12x12 IC do	12 25
do IX do	15 25
14x20 IC do	12 25
do IX do	15 25
do XX do	18 75
do XXX do	21 75
Roofing IC do	10 50
do IX do	13 50
10x14 IC Coke	10 25
Block Tin.	
Large pigs	42c
Small pigs	43c
Bar	45c
Copper.	
Tinned	35c
Copper Bottoms	37c
Zinc.	
Sheet, by the cask	10c
do less than cask	11c
Slab	9c
Fence Wire.	
Bright Wire	25 per cent. off list.
Clothes-line wire, white galvanized	13c
Sheet Iron.	
No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5@5½c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. Dealers quote cider vinegar at $8 per barrel, apple at $10, and wine at $12 per barrel.

WOOL—Receipts are fair, but not equal to the demand, and dealers report an advance of 3@4c; unwashed will bring 43@45c; combing 45@47c; tub-washed 63@66c; burry 5@10c less.

WOODENWARE—Prices are unchanged, and dealers report a quiet trade.

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$9 50@10 00
" " 2, "	8 00@ 8 50
" " 3, "	7 00@ 7 50
Painted B'kts	2 00@ 2 15
Cedar iron b'd	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd	7 50@10 00
Churns, No. 1,	10 00@10 50
" " 2,	9 00@ 9 50
" " 3,	8 00@ 8 50
Assorted	9 00@ 9 50
Wash-boards	2 15@ 2 40
Seives	1 75@ 2 25

WINDOW GLASS—Prices remain at the advance card-rate for American 50 cents per box on all sizes from 6x8 to 16x25. On second quality 75 cents per box. The following are the card-rates, with 40 per cent off to the trade:

6x8 to 8x10	$4 75	8x11 to 10x13	$5 25
8x14 to 10x15	5 50	11x14 to 12x18	6 00
14x16 to 16x24	7 00	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	9 50
28x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36	[illegible]		

Grocery Market.

The week has been only moderately active, but prices are firmly maintained on sugars and coffees. There is some excitement in the New York coffee market, but it has not yet reached this point.

CANDLES—An advance has been established in full-weight and 12-oz. star-candles, dealers quoting as follows: Full weight, 17½@18½c; 12-oz. at 13½@14½c; 11-oz. at 11@13c. Tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Is quiet and weak. New Ohio factory is held at 10½@11½c; pineapple; none in the market.

COFFEE—Prices are very firm, with an upward tendency. As yet quotations are as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	17½@18
Fair Rio	16½@17
Java, Government	24 @26
Java, Singapore	22
Laguayra	19@20

Sales to-day 65 bags Rio at 17@19c.

FISH—Prices are weak with a light demand, and the market is well supplied.

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	$20 00@26 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	14 50@15 00
Do No. 2, medium	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, large	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, small	10 00@11 00
Do No. 1, kits, 15 lb $2 00; 20lb	2 60
Do No. 2, kits, 15 lb $1 40; 20lb	1 80
Do No. 3, kits, 15 lb $1 25; 20lb	1 60
White fish, half bbl, No. 1, 100 lbs net	8 00
Do No. 2, do do	7 00
Codfish, per lb	5@6½c
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 00
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	21½@ 36
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 40@ 1 50
Do 2-lb cans	2 40@ 2 50

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85@$1 for choice per gallon.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8½@9c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Is steady, and agents and jobbers are selling at 5@6c per lb.

SUGARS—The market is brisk, especially in refined sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10½@11
Fair do	11 @11½
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	11¾@12¼
Choice do	12 @13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	14½@14¾
A coffee	13½@14
B coffee	13¼@13½
Extra C	13½@13¾
C yellow	13⅛@13⅜
Circle C	12¾@13¼
Yellow	11¾@12½
Demerara	12¼@13½

Sales to-day of 125 bbls refined at 12¾@14¼c and 30 hhds Demerara at 12¼@13c.

TEAS—Dealers quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60, as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 10, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

Provision Market.

Liverpool is reported to-day as follows: Pork 52½s; bacon 31s; lard 50s. The New York market is dull, with mess pork at $14 62½, and lard at 11c. In Cincinnati mess pork is nominal at $14 50, lard at 10½c; bulk meats in moderate demand. Chicago is dull, with sales of mess pork at $14 37½, seller; lard at 10½@10¾c, cash. The movements in this market have been light, and almost entirely to fill orders; prices are ¼c lower than last Saturday, with only a moderate demand at the close.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8½@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@9c; shoulders 7@7¼c. Bulk meats 1c lower. Sales to-day 35 casks clear rib sides at 9c; 16 casks shoulders at 7c; 15 half casks do at 6¾c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16c; plain canvased 13½@14c; uncanvased 12½@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $15@15 50. Rump pork at $13 50@14 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10½@11c; in kegs at 11½@12c.

Flour and Grain Market.

The market is very quiet, especially in grain. There is no old wheat, and new moves very slowly, millers not seeming disposed to take hold of it at the prices demanded. Some small sales of new red have been made at $1 25@1 30, but there have not been enough to establish a ruling quotation. For corn the demand is moderate for feed and shipping lots and prices are firm at the quotations. Sales of wheat to-day, 900 bush red at $1 30@1 32.

CORN—Sales are made from first hands on arrival of ear at 60c; choice white, 60c. Dealers add for commis sions, costs of handling, &c.

OATS—The market for old is unchanged. Dealers quote on arrival at 53@55c in bulk, and 63@65c, sacks included, delivered. Dealers quote new at 40c for white.

RYE—Demand fair, but no old on market. New crop is quoted at 75@80c.

BARLEY—Market quiet. New crop quoted at 75@80c.

MALT—The market is firm but quiet. Dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15; rye malt at $1 15.

FLOUR—The market has been generally quiet at quotations. Dealers continue to quote: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $4 75@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; extra family, $6@6 50; A No. 1, $7 00@7 50; fancy, $7 50@8 25. Rye flour, $5@6 25. Sales to-day of 800 bbls as follows: 200 assorted, 200 extra family, 200 A No. 1, 200 fancy, all at quotations.

Country Produce Market.

Receipts have been very fair and prices are gradually drooping, especially in garden, orchard and dairy produce.

APPLES—New Southern and home-grown of good size and quality will bring $2 50@3 50 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Is firm, and dealers are quoting at 31c.

BEANS—Market quiet; prime white and navy command $1 75@2 per bushel; New York held at $2 25@2 50.

BARK—Is in good request, and prime lots of chestnut oak command $10 per cord. Some sales are made by the car-load at $75 per load.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet, and dealers quote at 4@5c per lb, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied; common to fair commands 10@14c; good to choice W. R. 20@23c. Sales to-day [illegible] W. R. at quotations.

CABBAGE—From first hands $3 00@3 [illegible] per 100 heads; from store $1@1 25 per bbl. Sales to-day of 5 bbls at $1 25.

DRIED FRUIT—The market for dried fruit is fair, and half peaches are quiet at 10@10½c; quarters 8@8½c for crop of 1870, and dried apples 4½@5c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 11@12c per doz, recount.

FEATHERS—The market is dull, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 60c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent. tare on linen bags.

FLAXSEED—Is in light request, and dealers quote at $1 60 per bushel for prime lots.

GREEN CORN—Held at $1 per bbl in the husk.

GINSENG—Dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 82½c.

ONIONS—From first hands, loose, $1 75 per bbl; for red silver-skinned at $2@2 25; from store $2 25@2 35. Sales to-day 75 bbls at $2 25@[illegible].

PEACHES—Southern, in full lots, held at $2@3 per bushel, as to quality.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 50@2 25 per doz, for fair to choice. Sales to-day of 75 doz.

POTATOES—The market is fairly supplied. New are held at $2 50@2 60 per bbl. Sales to-day of 125 bbls at quotations.

TOMATOES—New home-grown held at 50@60c per bushel.

MELONS—Watermelons, weighing 20 to 30 lbs, have sold at $30 per hundred; retail at 50c.

Iron, Nail and Steel Market.

The market is in full supply, with a decline in pig of $1 per ton on Hanging Rock, Western and St. Louis make. Nails remain at last week's quotations. Trade is only fair, but as good as expected for the season.

IRON, WROUGHT—Bar, lb, S C, 3½; bar, lb, C C, 4½; Hoop, common, 5@6; Sheet, boiler, [illegible]; C C Y 7½; Boiler, 6½@8½; Nail rod, [illegible]; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 7@9.

PIG IRON—Is in moderate request, and dealers report prices not very firm.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$36 00@[illegible]
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	34 00@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	33 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	32 00@33 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee mill	34 00@35 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	55 00@58 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

NAILS—Prices are quiet, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 15@4 25 rates; all other sizes in proportion.

PLOW WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs, 9½c; iron plow slabs, 5½c; steel plow wings, 9½c, iron plow wings, 6c.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 and mule shoes at $6 50@7 per keg.

STEEL—Cast per lb, English, 20@22c; American, 15@18c; American blister, 10c; German, 14@15c.

Dry Goods Market.

Cotton and woolen goods are firm at quotations. Trade has been very fair in the way of orders, as good as merchants could expect for the season, and dealers are anticipating an active and early fall trade. Dealers quote as follows: BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Cannelton, 13½c; Great Western, 13c; Anchor, 13c; Penn Mills, 13c; Eagle, 13c; Simon Kenton, 13c; Lone Star, 13c; Macon, 12½c; Tallassee, 13c; Kennedale, 12c; Eastern standards, 13½c; Osnaburgs 7-8, 13½@16c; do. 4-4, 16@19; Pepperell E, fine, 14; do. R, 13; do. O, 12; do. N, 11; Invincible, 13½. BLEACHED—Blackstone, A A, 15; Hope, 14; Langdon, 36-inch, 15; do. 34-inch, 13; Lonsdale, 17; Wamsutta, 21; New York Mills, 22; Pepperell 6-4, 26; do. 7-4, 28; do. 9-4, 36; do. 10-4, 41. WORSTED BRAIDS—Common colors, 55; High colors, 60. CAMBRICS—Paper, 11½@13. Glazed, 8@10½. PRINTS—Allens, 11; Amoskeag, 9½; Cocheco, 11½@13½; Dunnels A, 11½; Lon. mourning, 10½; Merrimac D, 11½; do. W, 12½; do. chintz, 12; Pacific, 11; Spragues fancy, 11; do frock, 11½; Bedford, 8; American, 11; Dunnels fancy, 11½; Garners, 10½; Arnolds, 9; Hamiltons, 11; Richmonds, 11; Wamsutta, 8; Gloucester, 11. TICKINGS—Conestoga, g. m., 22; do extra, 25; Everett, 25; Falls City, 22; do A, 25; do A A, 30; do A A A, 35; Minnehaha, 30. STRIPES—Amoskeags, 18; Albany 16; American, 12; Jewett City, 12. BROWN DRILLS—Stark A, 14; Pepperell, 14; Laconia, 14; Winthrop, 12. DENIMS—Ogden A brown, 15; Albany blue, 11; Amoskeag, 22@24. GINGHAMS—Glasgow, 14; Lancaster, 16; Hartford, 11; Scotch, 23@30. CORSET JEANS—Bates, 10; Pepperell, 13; Amoskeag 13; Androscoggin sateen, 15. SPOOL COTTON—Clark's 6-cord, 80; do enameled, 45; Stafford Bros., 37; Brooks, 75; Green & Daniels, 40; Stewart's, 40; J. & P. Coats, 80; Hadley, 75; Willimantic, 6-cord, 85; do enameled, 45. JEANS—Kentucky, 40@65; Eastern, 15@50.

Louisville Liquor Market.

COPPER WHISKY—There is no change to note in the market for copper whiskies. Prices rule steady, and the demand is fair. Sales are made at $1 10@1 75 for steam copper, and $1 50@3 50 for sour-mash, as to age and brand. Sales to-day 300 bbls at quotations.

RECTIFIED WHISKY—Is steady, though prices are influenced by highwines. Dealers report a fair demand, and prices range from 85c@$1 25, as to proof and brand.

HIGHWINES—Have been in fair request, but the market closes quiet at 92c.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 85@1 90 per gal.

COLOGNE SPIRITS—Are unchanged at $1 05@1 15 per gal.

BRANDIES—Are in good supply. Dealers quote: Cognac brandies, domestic, $1 40@2 00; peach brandy $2 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

WINES—Dealers report ample stocks, and quote: Port and sherry wine $1 75@2 50.

RUMS—New England rums are quoted at $1 50@3 00 per gal.

ALE—Dealers quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

Drug Market.

Dealers report a much more active trade than has been known at this season for three or four years. Quotations on leading articles are as follows: Alcohol, $1 90@2 00. Alum, 4½@5c. Calomel, lb, $1 20. Camphor, lb, 80@85c. Cochineal, lb, 90c. Chloroform, lb, $1 25@1 30. Copperas, bbls, lb, 2½c. Copperas, kegs, lb, 3½c. Cream Tartar, pure, 40@42c. Gum Opium, lb, $6 85. Indigo, lb, $1 45. Licorice, Calab, lb, 48@50c. Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb, (Jennings), 40@45c. Morphine, P & W., oz., $5 75. Madder, lb, 19c. Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal, $1 75. Oil, Sweet, gal, $1 35@1 50. Oil, Olive, gal, $2 25@3 50. Oil, Sperm, gallon, $2 25@2 50. Oil, tanners', gallon, 70@75c. Oil, bergamot, pound, $5 25@5 50. Oil, cassia, pound, $3 75@3 00. Oil, lemon, pound, $6 50. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $2 37½. Rosin, bbl, $4@5. Soap, castile, Fr., 15@16c. Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb, 6½c. Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb, 6c. Soda, sal, pound, 3½@4c. Soda, ash, pound, 4½@5c. Salts, Epsom, pound, 5c. Snuff, Maccaboy, pound, 80@85c. Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross, $15 25@15 50. Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz., $15 50. Sulphur, roll, pound, 4@4½c. Saltpeter, commercial, pound, 11@12c. Saltpeter, pure, pound, 20@24c. Turpentine, bbls, gallon, 60c. Turpentine, cans, gallon, 65c. Venetian red, English, bbls, lb, 3½c. Venetian red, English, kegs, lb, 4c.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market closes for the week with an easier feeling, though not quotably lower in price. The demand was not so active as it has been for several weeks previous, nor the sales so heavy—in fact, the sales for the week have been comparatively small. The following range will give a fair view of the prices paid:

	Light.	Heavy.
Factory lugs	$5 00@ 5 50	$5 50@ 6 00
Planters' com'n lugs	5 20@ 5 75	6 00@ 6 50
Planters' good lugs	5 75@ 6 00	6 75@ 7 25
Common sound leaf	6 75@ 7 00	7 00@ 7 50
Good sound leaf	8 50@10 00	9 00@11 00
Medium cutting leaf	9 00@12 00	10 00@13 00
Good to fine cutting l'f	15 00@20 00	....
Choice cutting leaf	20 00@30 00	....
Bright wrappers	18 00@40 00	....

The sales for the week have been 962 hhds, for the month of July to date 3,214, and for the current tobacco year 37,997, as will be seen from the following table:

Warehouses.	Week.	July.	Year.
Pickett	153	684	9,568
Ninth-street	100	387	5,106
Boone	195	575	6,409
Louisville	184	704	7,795
Farmers'	257	710	6,320
Planters'	70	151	2,774
Kentucky	3	3	25
Total	962	3,214	37,997

The sales to-day at six of the warehouses were only 82 hhds, as per statement given below:

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 2 hhds Williamson county (Illinois) leaf at $12 and 10 50; 5 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at 11 75, 8 90, 8 80, 7 10, 7 10 and 7; 1 hhd Muhlenburg county lugs at 6 20; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at 9 [illegible] and 7 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf [illegible] 9; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at 8 30 and 8 [illegible]; 2 hhds Taylor county leaf at 8 60 [illegible] 7 90; 1 hhd Marion county lugs at 6 60; [illegible] lugs at 6 [illegible] at 5 80; 1 hhd Tenn[illegible].

THE NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 11 hhds: [illegible] 7 70; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $7 40 and [illegible]; 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at 6 30 and 9 00; [illegible] hhd Warren county leaf at 6 40; 2 hhds Hancock county leaf at 8 90 and 11 75, and 2 hhds Ballard county leaf at 8 50 and 11 25.

THE BOONE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 4 hhds Perry county, Ind., leaf at $7 40, 7 20, 9 70 and 9 40; 1 hhd Perry county, Ind., lugs at 6 30; 1 hhd Green county leaf at 7 90; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at 6 10; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at 8.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 1 hhd Ohio county leaf at $14 25; 2 hhds Monroe county leaf at 7 70, 7 10; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at 6 30; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at 7; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at 6 30; 3 hhds Logan county leaf at 8 60, 8 60, 7 90; 4 hhds factory trash at 5 05 to 6 60.

THE FARMER'S HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $8 80 and 9 90; 2 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $7 30 and 9 20; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf at $7 50; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $8; 3 hhds Metcalfe county common leaf at $7 10, 7 60, 7 80; 1 hhd Warren county common leaf at $7 80; 5 hhds Warren county lugs at $6, 5 75, 7 10, 6 10, 6 10; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at $6 40 and 6 70; 3 hhds Hart county lugs at $6 60, 6 20, 7 40; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $6 80.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 4 hhds Indiana leaf and lugs at $13 75, 13, 8, 7 40; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $9; 1 hhd Tennessee leaf at $7 30; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at $6 30; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $6 10; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $8 50; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at $5 60, 6 60.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 22—P. M.

The Gold market has been weak; opening at 112, declining to and closing at 111⅞. Loans were made at 1 ℘ cent.

The gold clearances to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $34,000,000.

The exports of coin to-day were about $600,000, and for the week $1,479,859.

The weakness of the gold market was caused by the heaviness of foreign exchange.

The Government bond market moved in sympathy with gold, and prices are a fraction lower, with small business.

The Stock market has been excited all day. The bears have attacked almost every stock on the list, but they all reacted quickly except Hannibal and St. Joseph, which was very weak and much lower. The principal dealings have been in Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwestern, Ohio and Mississippi, New York Central and Hannibal and St. Joseph. The Western Union and Ohio and Mississippi have been the most active, as the bears sold them largely. Strong parties were buying to-day. The Express says that the immediate cause of this fresh decline in both classes of Hannibal and St. Joseph stock may be traced to the report current on the street, that the company will have to pay the State of Missouri this year $1,200,000 on the bonds issued in aid of the road. The event next week will be the meeting of the directors of the Lake Shore road at Cleveland. The result of their action, it is believed, will determine the future course of the market.

The bank statement shows an increase in the reserve of about $750,000. The following are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$1,273,309
Specie, decrease	1,635,[illegible]
Legal-Tenders, increase	1,844,794
Deposits, decrease	1,797,231
Circulation, decrease	9,775

Money easy at 2@2½ ℘ cent.

State securities are dull, except Tennessees and Missouris. They have been active but not very strong.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	115½
Coupons of 1862	114½
Coupons of 1864	113½
Coupons of 1865	113½
Coupons of 1865, new	112½
Coupons of 1867	112½
Coupons of 1868	112½
Ten-forties	113
Currency 6's	113½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	99	Old Virginia	65½
Old Tennessee	71	Old N. Carolina	44
New Tennessee	71	New N. Carolina	26½
New Virginia	73½		

STOCKS.

Canton	77½	Rock Island	108½
Western U. Tel'gh	58½	New Jersey Cent'l	105½
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	57½
Mariposa	4	Do. preferred	79
Do. preferred	6	Tol. & Wabash	57½
Adams Express	80	Do. preferred	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	45½	Ft. Wayne	99½
American Express	58½	Terre Haute	[illegible]
U. S. Express	54	Do. preferred	56
Pacific Mail	43½	Chicago & Alton	120
N. Y. Central, con.	95½	Do. preferred	120
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	90½	Ohio & Mississippi	41½
Erie	28	Burlington	[illegible]
Do. preferred	56	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Lake Shore	107½
Do. preferred	131	C. C. & Ind. C.	18
Reading	111½	Ill. Cent.	132½
Michigan Central	120½	Union Pacific	26½
Pittsburgh	119	Cent'l Pac. bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern	66½	Union Pac. bonds	87
Do. preferred	88½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton is in fair demand but at lower rates; middling uplands 20½c. Flour, the market is heavy; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 40@5; common to good extra $5 20@5 70; good to choice $5 60@6 20; white Western extra $6 10@6 75; Ohio extras $5 25@6 20; St. Louis $5 60@9. Rye flour $3 75@5 50. Cornmeal is steady; Western $3 25@3 90. Whisky is easier at 95½@96c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 48,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1 35@1 37½; new red and amber $1 37@1 43 and $1 48, the latter is an extreme; white Western $1 40@1 50. Rye, Barley and Malt are unchanged. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 263,000 bushels; inferior and common Western mixed 63@67c; good to choice 68@68½c; yellow 70@73c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; receipts 30,000 bushels; Western 60@61c, and Ohio 65@67c, the latter for choice white. Hay and Hops are unchanged. Leather is quiet and unchanged; South American 26@29c. Wool is less active but prices are firm; extra Ohio 61@62½c; unwashed 47c; pulled 41@53c; tubbed 70@71c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13½@16c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; fair to good refining 9¼@9½c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Rice 8½@9c. Petroleum, crude 14½@14¾c and refined 25½@25¾c. Pork is steady; new mess $14 62½; prime $12@13; prime mess new $13@13 25. Beef is quiet and prices are unchanged. Cut meats are steady; hams 13@14c. Middles are steady; city 8½@9c. Lard is dull; prime steam 10@10½c, and kettle rendered 11c. Butter is dull; Western 10@18c and State 15@28c. Cheese 8@11½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $5 20@5 70 for shipping grades of extra. Whisky, the market is steady with a moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 35@1 37½. Oats, the market is heavy; Western 60c; Ohio 65@68c. Corn is firm and prices are unchanged. Mess pork is firmer; seller September $14 87½; August $14 65 bid and $14 75 asked. Eggs are firm at 22c.

Metals—Copper, manufactured is steady. Ingot, Lake Superior is firm at 23c. Pig iron is firm but prices are unchanged. Bar iron $73@74. Sheet Iron, Russia 12½c gold. Nails are firmer; cut $4 35, clinch $5 75@6 25, and horse-shoe 19@31c.

DRY GOODS—The market is less active but steady and firm for all staple fabrics, with a tendency toward advancing prices for all fresh and desirable styles. Sprague's dark prints have been opened to-day at 11½c for fancies and staples; robes and pinks at 12c; shirting styles 10½c; glazed cambrics of well-known makes command 8½c, and high colors and pinks 9½c; Red Cross and Green Star wigans bring 13c; Massachusetts B B brown Canton flannels 17c; Tremont H bleached do 14c; Amoskeag H bleached 19½c; Union ginghams 12c; Newmarket C bleached muslins 13½c; Blackstone River A A do 15c; Massachusetts B B fine brown sheetings 12c; J do 10c; do standard 12½c; Pittsfield 11c; Pepperell O fine 11c; N 10c; do 7-4 25c; do 8-4 27½c; do 9-4 30c; do 10-4 37½c; Broadway 11½c; Amoskeag 13c; Androscoggin 9-4 35c; do 10-4 40c. Wool shawls will be opened in great variety on Monday, when much activity is looked for.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; middling 20½@20¾c. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; new family $6 25@6 40. Wheat, the demand is fair but at lower rates; new red $1 17@1 20. Corn, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell at 53@54c. Rye, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; new 70@74c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; new 40@45c. Barley, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 80@90c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; prime 18½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm for raw; refined is ½c lower on hards; sales at 14@14½c. Linseed oil, the demand is light but holders are firm at 89c. Lard oil, demand light, but holders firm at 75@78c. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand at 12c. Butter, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 16@20c. Mess pork, full prices are asked but there is no demand; mess $14 50; some ask $15. Lard, the demand is light but holders are firm at 10½c asked and 10c offered. Bulk meats, the demand is light but holders are firm at 5½@7c offered and ¼@½c higher rates asked. Bacon, the market is asked but none has been established; sales of shoulders at 6½c; sides 8½@8¾c, but ½c higher rates are asked, closing hardly so firm. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 92c.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Flour, the market is dull. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is less active and prices are 1½c lower, closing at $1 12; this afternoon the market was firmer at $1 12¼ for seller July. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market weaker and prices are ½@⅝c lower at 48½@49c; this afternoon the market was firmer at 49½c for seller July. Oats, No 2, the market is quiet and prices are lower, closing at 43@43½c. Rye, No 2, the market is steady at 58½@59c. Barley, No 2 spring, the market is firmer at 71@72c. Highwines are strong at 92c. Provisions are quiet; mess pork closing at $14 12½@14 25 cash. Hogs, the market is active but weaker. Cattle are firmer at $4 70@5 75. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 21,000 bushels of wheat, 197,000 bushels corn, 32,000 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels rye, 3,000 bushels barley, 5,000 hogs. Shipments: 4,000 barrels of flour, 28,000 bushels of wheat, 302,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats, 19,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 6,000 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 19½c. Flour, the demand is active and prices have advanced 10@15c; superfine fall $4 50@4 90, the latter for choice; extra fall $5@5 15; double extra fall $5 30@5 65. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; No 3 red fall $1 13@1 15; No 2 red fall $1 25. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping for in bulk; mixed on the track 45@46c; mixed sacked 55c. Oats, the market is dull and prices have declined; new in bulk on the track 36@37c; do in warehouse 37@39c; do sacked 41½@44c. Rye, the market is dull at 58c for prime. Tobacco, Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Mess pork is dull $15 on orders. Bacon is dull; shoulders 7c; clear sides 9c; orders were filled at ½c higher prices. Lard is quiet. Hogs, the market is firm at $3 80@4 30. Cattle, there is very little doing. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 7,400 barrels of flour, 37,700 bushels of wheat, 34,700 bushels corn, 41,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 202 head hogs, 460 head cattle.

TITUSVILLE, PA., July 22.—The Courier reports the petroleum market as follows: sales on the upper road of 500 bbls on the spot at $4 55; sales of 1,000 bbls on the spot at $4 57½; sales of 1,000 bbls on the spot, at $4 60; sales of 1,000 bbls on the spot, at $4 65; sales of 1,000 bbls Titusville pipe, on the spot, at $4 70. At Rouseville, sales of 500 bbls, regardless, at $4 85; sales 330 bbls, 46 gravity, at $4 85; sales of 500 bbls, regardless, at $4 90; sales of 500 bbls, 45 gravity, at $4 95; sales 500 bbls, 45 gravity, at $4 95. On the lower road, sales of 500 bbls, on the spot, at $4 90. At Oil City, sales of 1,000 bbls, 47 gravity, at $5 10. Business continues light, but we note no change of prices except a light advance on the upper road. Titusville pipe is selling up to $4 70; lower road, regardless, runs at $4 85, with 45 gravity held at $5; Oil City holders ask $5 15 for 46 gravity, but we heard no bids as high. The market is quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Flour is dull and the market in favor of buyers; Indiana and Ohio $6 75@7 50. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; red $1 35@1 40; new $1 40@1 42. Rye 90c. Corn, the market is dull; yellow 70c; mixed Western 66@68½c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; white 65@66c; new 60@62c. Barley, new crop New York 4-rowed is offered at $1 40, but there were no buyers, and the market is dull. Petroleum, crude 18½c and refined 25½c. Whisky, the demand is light but holders are firm; Western iron-bound cooperage 96@96½c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton, the market is quiet; sales of 2,000 bales of good ordinary at 16½@17c; low middling 18@18½c; middling 20½@20¾c; receipts 484 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,678 bales; stock 48,577 bales. Flour is firm; superfine $5; double extra $6; triple extra $6 75@7. Corn is quiet at 66@67c. Bran is dull at $1. Mess pork is dull at $15 75. Bacon is quiet at 7½c, 9½c and 9¾c. Lard, keg 11½@11¾c. Sugar, molasses, coffee and whisky are all unchanged. Sterling exchange 124½; New York sight drafts ⅛ premium. Gold 112⅝.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm at 20c; receipts for the past day 136 bales; shipments 344 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Corn is dull and prices are nominal at 72@73c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 61c. Hay is scarce; choice $26@27. Bran, the market is unsettled. Lard and Mess pork are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9c. Apples are dull and prices are nominal. Potatoes are quiet and unchanged in every respect.

NASHVILLE, July 22.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are drooping; low middling 17½c. Bacon, shoulders 7c; clear sides 9½c; hams, plain 12½c and sugar-cured 16c. Lard, prime steam 11½c. Wheat, No 1 white Kentucky $1 35; red Maryland $1 10. Corn, No 1 white 75c; No 1 mixed 73c. Oats, No 1 50c. Rye, No 1 80c. Barley, No 1 spring 65c. Flour, superfine spring $4 75; family spring $7 50. Cornmeal 75c ℘ bushel.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 30@1 40. Corn, the market is quiet; mixed Western 70@71c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; old Western 59@61c. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky is higher at 96c.

Cotton Statement.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 19½c.

MOBILE, July 22.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 19½c.

Turnip Seed.

1,000 POUNDS White Flat Dutch;
1,000 do Purple-top;
500 do White Globe;
500 do Ruta Baga.

In store and for sale by WIARD, McGEE & CO., Louisville, Ky.

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COURIER-JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE.
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, '71.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney Gen.—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. P. In.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

City and County Ticket.

State Senator, 35th Dist.—E. D. STANDIFORD.
State Senator, 36th District—A. T. POPE.
State Senator, 37th District—B. J. WEBB.
Rep., 1st District—M. WOODS FERGUSON.
Rep., 2d District—J. P. SACKSTEDER.
Rep., 3d District—E. F. WAIDE.
Rep., 4th Dis., 6th ward—J. GUTHRIE COKE.
Rep., 5th District—J. M. WRIGHT.
Rep., 6th District—J. S. CARPENTER.
Rep., 7th District—B. R. CASSILY.
Rep., 8th District—G. W. ANDERSON.
Rep., Jefferson County—E. POLK JOHNSON.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The City Council of Bowling Green has ordered that a special tax of twenty-five cents on every $100 worth of real estate on the line of water-works be assessed as a water tax for the year 1871, and that said tax be placed to the credit of the Water Commissioners.

The Marion-County A. M. and S. Association holds its annual fair at Lebanon, commencing on Tuesday, August 29th, and continuing until September 1st. A special train will be run on the L. and N. R. R. from this city and return during the fair, charging $4 for the round trip.

The General Council of the Improved Order of Red Men will meet in Bowling Green Tuesday. Delegates will be in attendance from various portions of the State, and some conspicuous men from beyond the limits of Kentucky are expected to honor the occasion with their presence.

In 1870, the voting population in Warren county numbered 4,703, and now, according to Mr. R. T. Haley's report, there are 3,934 white voters and 1,560 colored voters, showing an increase in one year of 833 in the voting population, and, of course, a proportional increase in the entire population of the county.

A party of men went seining on Barren river, ten miles from Bowling Green, on Wednesday last, and when about midway in the river, two negroes belonging to the party got into water over their heads and were drowned. One of the negroes is supposed to have been entangled in the seine, as he never made his appearance after sinking.

The Covington Journal of Saturday says: "A stranger, representing himself to be from Pittsburg, called at the houses of several gardeners and farmers a short distance below this city, on Wednesday, inquiring for work. He was well dressed for a working man, and seemed to be twenty-five or thirty years of age. He found no encouragement for employment, and looked disconsolate. Late in the afternoon he was found hanging to a tree on the farm of Mr. Criley, four miles below this place. A coroner's inquest failed to discover his name or any other fact that might lead to his identification."

The Frankfort Yeoman interviewed a Woodford-county farmer on Friday last in regard to the condition of the crops. The Yeoman says all farmers are great grumblers, and asks the question, Who ever saw a farmer satisfied with the weather or with the crops? The interview, however, speaks for itself: "'Well, how are the crops in your neighborhood?' was our inquiry. He shook his head rather gloomily, and then said: 'I'm feered we are ruined. The corn has overshot itself, and has three or four years to the stalk. They are a foot long, and stand out straight enough for a coon to sit on. The crop is going to be so big you can't get twenty cents a bushel, and I expect to burn it next winter in place of cannel coal,' and he couldn't have looked worse if he had lost a horse race."

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "Mr. Stephen Langford, of Madison county, informs us that a cattle dealer by the name of Lewis Obermeyer, of Cincinnati (who for several years has been buying cattle in that county), about the 15th inst., bought of him, Samuel Sherrer and Green Miller, some $3,000 worth of cattle, and gave checks for the amount on the Farmers' National Bank, at Richmond, promising to have money in the bank to meet them. The checks were presented, but no funds to meet them. In the meantime Obermeyer hurried off the cattle to Cincinnati and shipped them East. Mr. Longford went to Cincinnati on an investigation, and was satisfied that it was a premeditated swindle, and neither her nor the other parties will ever recover one dollar."

The Cincinnati Times and Chronicle of Saturday, under a heading of "Sequel," has the following to say in regard to the young couple who recently eloped from Fayette county: "We greatly fear that the fair girl of Fayette county, Kentucky, who married at the Spencer House on Wednesday evening last, will end her days in poverty. The elopement, particulars of which we duly recorded, presents a new phase. The fair girl above mentioned, and one Warren Recil, of the same locality, were the principal actors. They were under the guardianship of one Morton Frank. At a somewhat unseasonable hour on Thursday morning, about five o'clock, the trio went out to see the city and did not return. A board bill, as well as the ministerial fee, remain unpaid. Warren is a horrid wretch. He left in the bridal chamber the marriage certificate, an act of inexcusable carelessness, since evil disposed persons in the vicinity of Lexington will question the validity of his marriage, and what has he got to show for it?"

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., is to have an opera-house, to cost $125,000.

The "First Methodist Episcopal Church" in Atlanta, Georgia, has over two million bricks in it.

An effort is on foot to establish a large stove and agricultural manufactory at Richmond, Va.

The Macon (Ga.) Citizen speaks of a Maltese cross in that town taken from the foundation-walls of Solomon's Temple.

The Mississippi river has ceased its inroads upon the Memphis levee, and the tendency of the current is toward mid-channel.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald says the present is the warmest summer ever known there. The thermometer reaches 100 degrees every day.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register has made a calculation, and finds that it costs a fraction over six dollars to register each voter in Rockingham.

All the colored brakemen on the Mississippi Central railroad have been discharged, and white men put in their places, on account of a disease among them called "kleptomania."

The Supreme Council of the Friends of Temperance will meet in Richmond, Va., to-morrow (Tuesday). A number of delegates from this and other Southern States are expected.

Miss Arceno Swarson was struck and killed by lightning in Franklin county, N. C., last Thursday. The same bolt prostrated and rendered senseless for some time her mother and sister.

In the death of Capt. Robert Shanks, which took place on Thursday last, Petersburg, Va., lost its oldest inhabitant. He settled in that place in 1816. He was 98 years of age at the time of his death.

Extensive preparations are being made in Athens, Ga., for the approaching commencement of the University of Georgia. The attendance is expected to be greater than any time since the war.

A colored man, formerly belonging to the family of Buchanans, living in Augusta county, Va., died recently, aged at least 108 years. By some persons he is supposed to have been 116 years old.

The Goldsboro (N. C.) Messenger learns that a negro preacher named Warren Carner was lodged in jail, at Snow Hill, last Wednesday, charged with poisoning two wells on the premises of Mr. J. A. Edwards.

The Galveston (Texas) News has the following announcement: "John B. Rector, a leading lawyer of Bastrop, has *gone over* to the Radicals; price, thirty-five hundred dollars per year as District Judge."

The Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat has received very unfavorable accounts of the wheat crop in that section. One farmer who sowed fifty-six bushels of seed has threshed out only fifty-one bushels of wheat.

The Alumni of the University of Georgia held a meeting in Atlanta on July 19th, at which a constitution was adopted and permanent officers elected. Colonel C. W. Howard was elected President and John C. Whitner Secretary.

A man named Kohlhausen has been detected in attempting to swindle persons at the Rockbridge Alum and White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and driven from both places. He represented himself as the agent for several newspapers.

Glynn county, Ga., is in debt $20,000 by reason of the developing propensities of her "trewly loyl" Ordinary, and the citizens of that county met in Brunswick last Saturday week, and warned capitalists against further purchase of county bonds.

The old State House in Milledgeville, Ga., has been placed in charge of the Good Templars. The building, for a year, has been inhabited by three families of negroes, whom the Government paid one hundred and six dollars per month to live in the house.

The Denton (Maryland) Union says it does not believe there is another section of country in the United States so signally blessed with means of commercial intercourse as the Peninsula, composed of the eastern shore of Maryland and the State of Delaware.

The "Southern Association for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Southern States" has, during the past eighteen months, paid the sum of $6,000 into the treasuries of the Richmond (Virginia) asylums. This independent of aid to asylums elsewhere.

Delegates to the convention recently held at Dallas, Texas, stated that there had been a serious drouth in northern Texas, which had cut short the wheat and corn crops. Cotton looked well everywhere on the route, but much less had been planted this year than last.

The Galveston News has this to say about the death of a Radical paper in Alabama: "The Selma (Ala.) Press—carpet-bag organ—has gone up the spout. Death loves a shining mark, and about next November he will draw his bow on about thirty of those shining marks in Texas."

The Newnan (Ga.) Defender says the body of a soldier killed at the battle of Chickamauga, eight years since, was recently exhumed, and that, in addition to its presenting a most life-like appearance, the mustache, which was closely shaven at the time of burial, had grown nearly an inch.

James Oxford, indicted for the murder of a negro, in Washington county, Ga., was on Tuesday last convicted and the next day sentenced to be hung on the first Friday, the first day in September. Oxford has been sent to Milledgeville, for safe-keeping, until the day for his execution arrives.

About two weeks ago some dozen Indians made an attack at Hart's ranche, on Jim Ned creek, Texas. Those on the ranche gave battle. One Indian was killed and several wounded; no white man killed. The red-skins, however, succeeded in making off with some sixteen head of horses, but all but five or six have been recovered.

The Pee Dee (N. C.) Herald, for the doomed men's satisfaction, thus comments on the preparations being made for the execution of the Redfeam murderers: "The gallows is on a very good plan, and is built in such a way as to give them a very sudden fall, which will break their necks without causing them to suffer but one pang."

It is claimed that Louisiana will soon have a large Chinese population. The Asiatic crowds already upon the African. One thousand laborers, in addition to those already there, are engaged by an agent in China, and it is believed that in a short time Louisiana will have tens of thousands of Chinamen performing the labor hitherto done by the blacks.

It is reported that the Cherokee Indians in Western North Carolina have filed a claim against the Government for all the lands lying between the Blue Ridge and Cumberland mountains, and extending from Bristol to Chattanooga, Tenn. It is said that when the treaty was made ceding this land, the Cherokee chief failed to sign it, and that it is, therefore, of no value.

Heirs are wanted for the property of James Hilton, a native of England, who came to this country and settled in Alexandria, Va., where he died soon after, leaving no one to claim his effects in this country, as far as is known. He was a book-binder by trade, and left a small farm and some money and bonds, which are in the hands of the sheriff of Alexandria county.

A large tract of land has been purchased in the vicinity of Stone Mountain, Ga., for the purpose of establishing a first-class park at that point. The grounds are admirably located and a beautiful lake will form a principal feature of this attractive place. Stone Mountain, apart from being one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, can boast of some of the finest scenery in Georgia.

A sharp little fight took place in the Spring-Hill (Tenn.) postoffice a few days ago. It occurred about 30 cents in postage stamps, between F. J. Smith, postmaster, and Wm. Harrison. Harrison gave Smith the lie, and the latter knocked the former down and beat him about a little. As Smith was going to dinner the same day Harrison knocked him down with an ax-helve. Somebody interfered and stopped the fight.

The following resolution, offered at the "Alabama Educational Convention," now in session at Montgomery, Ala., was passed: "Resolved, That the education of the colored race is one of the duties and high privileges of the Southern people, and this convention will heartily concur in any proper means to that end." General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, was present, and delivered an eloquent speech upon "Education at the South."

The Conservative State Central Committee of Virginia held a meeting at Richmond on Thursday last, July 20th. The committee adopted resolutions calling upon the Conservative party of the State to appoint delegates to a convention to meet in Richmond on the 30th of August next. The purpose of this convention is the reorganization of the Conservative party of Virginia under the sanction of popular approval and authority. Elections for the Legislature in November and political needs of the party were thought to render this measure necessary.

The Austin (Texas) Reformer gives the following terrible account of the condition of the jail in that city: "The place is about sixteen feet square, a dungeon without light or ventilation. In this were some twenty-four men, black and white, huddled like wild beasts, some of them nude. In this den—more vile than the black hole of Calcutta—these men eat, sleep and live. Not a sign of furniture, and without anything to sleep upon except the floor, which is covered an inch deep with filth and vermin. The prisoners stated that their sufferings are terrible, oftentimes going almost crazy for water. On the 4th of July a man confined in this place, who was held only as a witness, died from confinement."

The most touching illustration of Radical love for the man and brother has been recently afforded in Mississippi, as given to the world by the Oxford correspondent of the Memphis Appeal. A certain carpet-bagger runs a low grogshop, frequented exclusively by negroes. In the fullness of his affection for the dusky race, he insured a strong, healthy fifteenth amendment's life for $2,000. Cuffee was then strictly sober in his habits and implicitly believed that the policy would operate to prolong his life to whatever length he wished. The carpet-bagger next took him into his employment and gave him unrestricted access to a barrel of the vilest "bust head" ever compounded in Cincinnati. Result—Cuffee was dead in about two weeks and his benefactor pocketed the $2,000.

The Augusta (Ga.) papers publish detailed descriptions of the breaking away of the dams of the Langley and Bath mills. The loss sustained is severe. The Chronicle says the damage done to all parties is estimated at about $40,000. The Langley factory has lost between $20,000 and $25,000 by the breakage of the dam. But the heaviest damage will be found in the time in which it will take to complete repairs. It will be four months before the factory can be placed in running order again, and during this time fully 200 operatives will be thrown out of employment. The factory commenced work only about two months ago, and this early suspension is universally regretted. It is estimated that the paper mill will have to expend about $15,000 in repairing the dam, and a good many hands will be left without employment.

We publish this morning a condensed report of a speech delivered by Dr. J. F. SOUTH, at Bowling Green the other day. Dr. SOUTH is well known throughout the Green river country as a life-long Democrat, who prides himself on his consistent political record, and enjoys the confidence of the Democrats of that section—even of the followers of the Bourbons, who have imbibed from their leaders the absurd impression that the "new departure" is a covert attempt to Radicalize the National Democratic party. Dr. SOUTH's speech will go far toward disabusing their minds of this idea.

There is a young man in Contra Costa county, California, who may be regarded as the champion squirrel-killer of all creation. He is said to have killed no less than ten thousand in a single season. From this it may be inferred that the squirrel crop of the Golden State is one of the heaviest of the industrial resources of the Pacific slope. The young man in question gathers his crop not for the fun of the thing, nor because his family is habitually out of meat, but as a matter of business. He sells the skins of the squirrels for fifteen cents each to the agents of foreign kid-glove manufacturers, and the county pays him a bounty of ten cents a head for every squirrel killed. His ten thousand heads and hides produced him, therefore, a sum equal to the monthly salary of the common run of Kentucky editors.

The value of newspaper property, once fairly established, is strikingly illustrated by the recent sale of the Raymond stock in the New York Times. By this token that journal is worth considerably more than a million of dollars—a round sum of money—and, as matters now stand, dependent on no one man, but derivable from the impersonal relation of the paper to the general public. Mr. MORGAN, the purchaser, is a man of great experience and sagacity as well as large fortune, who knew the precise worth of the material in which he invested his money. The transaction seems to have been very liberal to the Raymond estate, and refutes certain calumnies that have gone abroad. Mr. MORGAN was one of Mr. RAYMOND's early friends and advisers. For a number of years he represented the Cayuga district in Congress, where he was a personal favorite with all parties.

JOHN NOBLE is dead. We do not mean that JOHN NOBLE is dead in the flesh; he is dead only in the overthrow of the oligarchy he set up in Southern Kentucky. The Paducah Herald, JOHN NOBLE's organ, is dead. It has been, as we have already announced, merged into the Paducah Kentuckian, the livest and most liberal of journals, and one which displays in its treatment of public questions unusual acumen and culture. The newly-consolidated enterprise sets out under the auspices of Colonel E. C. SEARS, a young Virginian of ability and scholarship, and JOHN MARTIN, Jr., whose rare qualities of head and heart have already made him one of the most promising of the young men of Kentucky. The arrangement may be considered a step in advance in our local journalism, as well as a quietus to JOHN NOBLE, who is a pestiferous agitator, with a dreadfully misleading turn of mind.

The following table shows the population of the United States at each census, and the increased *per centum:*

Census.	Population.	Increase. per cent.
1790	3,929,827	
1800	5,305,937	35.02
1810	7,239,814	36.45
1820	9,638,191	33.13
1830	12,866,020	33.49
1840	17,069,453	32.67
1850	23,191,876	35.87
1860	31,445,080	35.58
1870	38,549,987	22.59

It will be seen that the increase *per centum* of the last decade was much below that of any previous one, which is attributable to the losses during the late war and the falling off in the amount of immigration within that period. The population consists of 33,581,680 whites; 4,879,323 negroes; 25,733 Indians; 63,196 Chinese; 55 Japanese—total, 38,549,987. These figures are from the latest revised tables of the Census Bureau, but they are not correct, for there are no less than three men here in Louisville who very justly complain that they were not counted at all.

In Mr. EUGENE BENSON's graceful and instructive letter, published to-day, the reader will find some interesting matter about German wines. It is undoubtedly true that the wines of France, like many other French concerns, are subjected to a prevalent cloud. In our local restaurants this shows itself in a very striking way. We learn from Mr. THEODORE GARNIER that the demand for Rhine wines exceeds the demand for clarets by at least three to one. Of late Roederer and Dolbic have given place at RUFER's to a Moselle champagne, which is represented to be excellent, if not superior to the vintage of Rheims. Two or three months ago the importing house of W. H. WALKER & Co. took, as an experiment, quite a quantity of sparkling hock, of various Frankfort brands, which, they tell us, is gradually superseding the old favorites. Whether this will last or not it is hard to say. But we should fancy that it will last until both prestige and order are restored to France.

In the last number of Punch, which finishes the sixtieth volume, the formal conclusion represents the hero of that paper as joining Emperor WILLIAM and the Crown Prince in their triumphal procession through Berlin. The benevolent little gentleman is speedily recognized as a superior being, and gets no end of compliment for his manly course in the late war, ever rendering just meed of praise to the victors, but pleading mercy for the vanquished. Four distinct times in the brief conversation does he ask for VON MOLTKE without eliciting response. At last, but by no fault of Emperor or son, appears the man who can keep silent in seven languages, and PUNCH with doffed hat has the opportunity sought, to present him with the volume just completed. What is the significance of this? Is it—BISMARCK treated with contemptuous silence—that VON MOLTKE to English eyes is pre-eminently the hero of the war, and the Emperor little more than an active telegraphic reporter of German successes? Can it reckon on fanning a spark of envy, however slight, in this too-strong household? Or is it simply an attempt to make fun and incapable of any such serious construction?

While a certain class of politicians are attempting to make political capital out of an attack of a number of Irishmen upon a procession of their countrymen in the streets of New York, and are trying to fasten the responsibility for this act upon the Catholic Church, the Protestants and other adversaries of the Catholic Church on the other side of the Atlantic have been making a number of serious raids on the Catholics, of vastly greater importance than the New York riot. Not to speak of the occupation of the dominions of the Pope by the Italian troops, or the wholesale slaughter of Catholic priests by the Communists of Paris, we will only mention the attack of the anti-Catholics upon the procession of Catholics on the occasion of the Papal jubilee at Brussels. At that riot the military had to be called out, and much blood was shed before order could be restored. Only recently the cable brought a report of a bloody attack made by certain Austrian radical elements on the Ultramontanes (clericals) of Vienna, and similar riots have taken place in Bavaria. This goes to show that the Catholics are not always the aggressors in such unlawful proceedings, and that they are as often the sufferers, even in thoroughly Catholic countries, as any other sect, and that the assertion of unscrupulous demagogues who pretend that the law-breaking elements are to be found chiefly in their midst are nothing but party maneuvers.

A singular consequence of the Paris insurrection is the change which it has been instrumental in bringing about with regard to Russian Poland. The prominent part which a great many of the Polish exiles took in the Communist emeute has rendered the stay of their countrymen in France rather uncomfortable, and, in consequence, they have petitioned the Czar for amnesty, and in case it is granted they promise to return and accept the situation of Poland in good faith. The only hope that they have entertained for many years in regard to a restoration of the independence of their native country has consisted in a confidence that France would do something, sooner or later, for that oppressed land. But the sympathy of France for Poland has cooled off considerably in the last three months, and there is perhaps no nation in Europe, if we except the Russian, which hates the Poles so cordially as the French, and the exiles, far from receiving any countenance from the Government, as they did in preceding years, are looked upon with fear and distrust. So there is little left for them but to return to Poland, and, abandoning all hopes of attaining the independence of their country, throw themselves into the arms of Russia, and make the interests of that great country their own; and the other Europeans who for a long time have looked upon these Polish agitators as a consummate nuisance will at last be able to exclaim, more truly than did KOSCIUSKO, and with a sigh of immense relief, "*Finis Poloniae!*"

The Davis Scandal.

The following from yesterday's issue of the Louisville Commercial is conclusive. It affords us satisfaction to be able to record an act at once so handsome and so just on the part of our contemporary. The Commercial says:

The article which appeared in our Saturday's issue upon this subject went to press before the telegraphic dispatch giving Mr. DAVIS' card of denial, which appeared in the same issue, was brought to our attention. As Mr. DAVIS passed through Knoxville on the 19th inst., on his way to Memphis, he has taken the earliest opportunity to make the denial which he found on his arrival there was "deemed necessary." As he has met the question like the gallant gentleman which we have never doubted him to be, and has given the story, as promptly as he could, a denial in the most emphatic and judicious language, we hope the scandal will be consigned henceforth to that limbo reserved for such stories upon men who are called on to bear the burden of unenviable conspicuity. No feeling which we have toward Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is tinged with any shade of *malice*, and it was no disposition to do him injustice which led us to publish an item of unpleasant news about him, which came to us apparently well authenticated. If the story is founded in malice, as he asserts, we have no part either in the fabrication or the spirit which prompted it. It is a pity that some of Mr. DAVIS' friends and defenders are so much less judicious than he is himself. He may well ask to be delivered from such friends, for instance, as the Memphis Appeal. Such a defense as it makes will only serve to weaken the force of his denial. We have no disposition to go into any argument about it as the case stands, but it is proper to state that we have no correspondent in Memphis as the Appeal asserts. We do not know any correspondent of the New York Herald. We never derived any information directly or indirectly from anybody connected with the New York Herald. The article, which first appeared in the local columns of this paper, was written in our office by our regular city editor, the information embodied in it was derived from a gentleman just from Memphis, and the article stated the source from which that gentleman derived that information. There was no need for the Appeal to have set up its man of straw, its supposititious Herald correspondent, in order to knock him down so deftly, and by doing so it has only injured the man it pretends to defend. It has made many people say, notwithstanding the denial, that it is a very queer story.

Merely Suggestive.

The Elizabethtown News, which is kind enough to say much better things of us than we deserve, questions not so much the matter as the manner of our counsels. We confess the weakness of being very sensitive to civility, public or personal, and are sincerely obliged to our next-door neighbor for his expressions of good will, over-flattering as they are. Criticism, which comes in such a pleasant guise, is not to be lightly considered, and, seeing that it emanates from a source at once friendly and observant, we suppose it is true. Doubtless we have many offenses of temper and temperament to answer for; deficiencies of understanding; shortcomings of various grades and sizes, the result of earnest convictions on the one hand and of peculiar circumstances on the other. But we have striven, as far as possible, to overcome these by the aid of a tolerant and courteous spirit, whose purpose is to treat both men and measures with fairness and moderation.

We have been subjected, the News will allow, to some pretty severe provocation. Our motives have been misconstrued in the most whimsical way; our meaning has been distorted with singular adroitness, and, being a little ahead of our own lines, a steady fire has been poured into our rear. It is the nature of man, when set upon, to resist if he be not cowed or appalled, and the quality of this resistance depends a good deal upon his conscious strength or weakness. We have been strong chiefly in faith—not very strong in our own conceit—and, of consequence, have often yielded to the infirmity of our condition. But, at heart, we have desired to be at peace with all the world, and especially with that part of the world which embraces the leaders and the press of our party. It has never entered into our scheme of existence to make war upon those whose support and confidence would be in every way valuable and congenial to us. But we have thought, perhaps erroneously, that things have been expected of us which cross the line of our duty, and here we have stood out, too obdurately we dare say, for what may have seemed to be rather eccentric than practical. Indeed, we own to the imprudence of convictions and the indiscretion of seeking our own way. But we must be conceded whatever merit an independent disposition, a readiness to take as well as to give, and a desire for fair play, may entitle us to. There ought to be some grace even in *brusquerie*, where it is not assumed, and we are not conscious of ever having gone out of our way to offer battle or put on airs of surly virtue.

The News will not think, we hope, that we are setting up either for saint or martyr. The Catholic custom of confessional is a good custom that might be profitably introduced to lay concerns, and a little praise or a little sorrow—as, for example, the approval of the Elizabethtown News—has the effect of bringing us to the penitential. One feels, in a manner, relieved after owning his sins, though he may go and commit them over again, as we may do, for these things are really inherent and little open to more than passing amendment. It is easy to be good when not tempted. It is hard not to be wicked when the devil offers us inducement enough. What we do plead, however, is that we are not impelled by willful error, by conscious wrong, by venality or corruption of any kind; that we have no selfish or sordid ends to serve; that we seek sincerely what we believe to be the interests of the community in which we live, of our fellow-citizens and fellow-men, of our party and all its leaders and organs.

We take leave to doubt the old saying that hell is paved with good intentions. Good intentions are very good things, as far as they go, and certainly essential to good works. We plead that our intentions have not been and are not absolutely vicious, and offer the fruit of them to the judgment of those who are less likely to be controlled by private feeling than ourselves as some proof of their nature and import. The opinion expressed by the Elizabethtown News is altogether correct. For amendment, however, we look rather to that better understanding, which comes from better acquaintance, than to any of those promises of amendment, which are, as a rule, either specious or insincere.

The Conquered Provinces.

The only European country which is at present entirely out of debt is the territory torn from France and annexed as a separate province to the German empire. When it was ceded, the inexorable BISMARCK made it a condition that the share of the French debt which, under ordinary circumstances, would fall upon the ceded portions of Alsace and Lorraine be added to that of the other provinces of France. This was a flagrant departure from the old-established custom existing among nations, according to which even the conqueror assumes a proportionate share of the vanquished nation's indebtedness; but in this instance, as in many others, can be seen only too plainly that the peace between France and Germany was altogether a one-sided affair, where one of the parties had to yield everything in order to remove the knife from its throat. No wonder that the down-trodden French yearn for revenge, and are filled with a bitterness and hatred which nothing can assuage.

As for the ceded countries themselves, we have repeatedly stated that their material situation is much improved. They are not only freed from the burdens which will, during the next few years, crush the other parts of France, but even every damage done to them during the late war has been amply made good to them. They are favored by the German Government even beyond any of the old provinces of Germany, and the German officials have been instructed to treat the new subjects with as much consideration as possible. Besides, the care which the government bestows in the improvement of the institutions of the country is really remarkable, and proves how much that government has the conciliation of its new subjects at heart.

But while BISMARCK and his colleagues thus try to gain the good will of the Alsatians by all kinds of good offices, they also do not fail to let them feel the iron hand that is inside of the velvet glove. The government press and the officials do not fail to impress the former citizens of France with the idea that all this kindness and favor shown to them might suddenly change in case they should fail to recognize it properly, and BISMARCK himself has said that he was only trying an experiment in Alsace and Lorraine, hinting that, if it should fail, the government might experiment in the opposite direction. Thus by alternately patting and threatening the Alsatians and Lorraines, the great Chancellor attempts to draw them into the bosom of the "Holy German Empire." It is interesting to watch this Prussianizing process which is gradually drawing all the Teutonic races into its magic circle. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, and the rest of the smaller German States, have been torn already into the vortex; it is Alsatia's and Lorraine's turn now. Who comes next?

About Our Shipping.

The World says:

Every Saturday is a day of humiliation to our national pride, and particularly to our sense of maritime importance. Six powerful steamships, whose aggregate tonnage is over 20,000 tons, left the port of New York yesterday, carrying some 2,000 passengers and cargoes of American produce with American gold and silver. These vessels are:

Britannia, Anchor line	English.
Algeria, Cunard line	English.
Lafayette	French.
Rhein	German.
Italy, National line	English.
City of London, Inman line	English.

The passage money alone, which no doubt is transmitted with the steamers and paid, in nine cases out of ten, by American citizens, will amount to over $150,000 in gold, while the freight and mail will swell the amount by at least $200,000 more, also in gold. This humiliation visits us every Saturday, and a similar one during the remaining six days in the week. American ocean steamships are banished from our port and all the ports of the United States.

When will a lethargy-stricken people call the murderers of our ocean commerce before the bar of public opinion and mete out to them the punishment they justly deserve? Has our commercial honor sunk so low, is our national pride so effaced, that we can rejoice at the fact that six powerful ocean steamers leave our port in one day to enrich England, France and Germany, and build up their navies?

We commend the above to Mr. NEEDHAM's attention. Let him put it into his pipe and smoke it. It is facts such as these which distress the souls of true revenue reformers. They know this deplorable state of things is perfectly remediable, and they appeal to the people to turn out and keep out of power all men who oppose the adoption of those remedies which the case demands, and in the future to elect to office only such men as will set themselves instantly to work to reconstruct the fiscal laws of the nation.

☞ The New York Evening Mail says: "Mrs. AGNES SCANLAND LEONARD, the cause of a recent homicide in Chicago, has the execrable taste to write up 'the late tragedy of my life,' under the title of 'The New Satan,' as a serial story for a woman's paper in that city." It would certainly be execrable taste in New York or Louisville, and it would be bad enough even in Boston, but in Chicago it is most admirable.

☞ The Indian Commissioner resigned because Congress reduced his office to the grade of a clerkship. If this is the result always in such cases, it is a pity that Congress doesn't reduce the Presidency to the same grade.

☞ The Providence Journal asks: "How soon should a mob be fired upon?" We should say that the firing should never be postponed longer than six or eight weeks, at the outside.

CITY ITEMS.

Santonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]
NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.
J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

PREPARED MOCKING-BIRD FOOD.
The only genuine article in the city. Also, a large stock of Mocking-bird cages, all styles and sizes, at reduced prices at
PYNE & CREIGHTON'S,
146 Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets.
jy23 d2t

One Trial Suffices
to prove that Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder is superior in every respect to any other ever manufactured. It is put up in one-fourth, one-half, one, and five pound cans, which contain that quantity of powder by actual net weight, while the majority of baking powders offered fall short from one-eighth to one-half of what is represented. Ask your grocer for Dooley's, and you will not be satisfied with any other. Manufactured by Dooley & Brother, 69 New street, New York. jy24 eod3

FLUTING MACHINES.
Large size Knox Machine only $6 50.
Small size Fluting Machine only $5 00.
The Ogden Fluting Machine only $2 50.
The Hand Fluter only $2 50.
Three and five prong Fluting Scissors, all sizes, at
PYNE & CREIGHTON'S,
146 Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets.
jy23 d2t

The Prettiest Woman
in New York society last winter was a rough-skinned, freckled-faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair but stimulates its growth and prevents it from falling out or turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. jy10-eod&w1m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&w1y

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy—sure cure.

DIED.

TOMPPERT—On Sunday, July 23, at 6½ o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARGARETH TOMPPERT, wife of Philip Tomppert, Sr., aged 61 years, 13 days. The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning at 9½ o'clock from the family residence, Jackson street, between Main and Market. Friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

PARMELE—Saturday evening, 22d inst., at Nashville, M. N. PARMELE, in the 51st year of his age, for many years a citizen of this place. The friends of the deceased and family are requested to attend his funeral from the office of L. D. Pearson at 9 o'clock this morning.

HALL—On the 23d inst., Dr. S. N. HALL, aged 9 years. The funeral will take place to-day from his late residence, 221 East Jefferson street, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Memoriam—Lizzie Stanger.

Deep in the still and peaceful night,
Ere morning had turned gray,
The Angel Death came to my home
And stole my wife away.

She smiled, as Christians only smile,
In parting with this life;
She died as she had tried to live,
A faithful, loving wife.

My little ones clung to my knee,
I thought my heart would break,
When they the last farewell did say,
The last fond kiss did take.

If there's a heaven, a place, a crown,
Free from all pain or care;
If God e'er called a soul to heaven,
I know that Lizzie's there.

Reduced Prices
MY ENTIRE STOCK OF
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
Linen Chemises,
GOWNS, CORSET-COVERS,
White & Linen Suits,
REAL FRENCH CORSETS,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT
VERY CHEAP,
To Reduce a Heavy Stock at
DORA SCHULZ'S.
je27 dlm exFr

MEETINGS.

Church Guild.
THE tenth regular meeting of the Guild will be held Monday, the 24th inst., at 8 P. M., at Trinity Church, Main, above Wenzel street. The public are invited.
HENRY W. GRAY, President.
JNO. W. CLARKE, Secretary. jy23 d2

Notice.
THE Bottlers' Association will meet at Beck's Hall on Tuesday night, July 25th, at 8 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present; also those who wish to become members. By order of the President.
jy23 d2 H. G. PRINGER, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.
THE first call of 20 per cent. of the Falls City Hall and Market-House Company will be due on the 1st day of August next, payable to the Treasurer, John Franzman, on Market, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.
GEO. RATTERMAN, President.
G. P. ARBEGUST, Secretary. jy23 dtaug1

FINANCIAL.

$100,000
Bonds of Haywood County, Tenn.,
FOR SALE BY THE
Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

THESE Bonds were issued in payment of subscription by the county to the stock of the Holly Springs, Brownsville, and Ohio Railroad Company, by authority of an act of the Legislature, after submission to a vote of the county. Their validity has also been established by proceedings carried through the courts for that purpose. The value of real and personal estate in the county, as shown by the U. S. census returns for 1870, is $17,184,118.
The county has no other debt, and is not likely to create any other for railroad purposes.
A levy of tax has already been made sufficient to pay the first year's interest and retire five per cent. of the whole issue. The bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and are offered at a price which makes them yield over ten per cent. per annum. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
jy24 eod6&d2aw6

AUGUST ELECTION.

For the Legislature.
Capt. A. JESSEL is the workingmen's independent candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth district and Sixth ward. jy23 dte*
B. E. CASSILLY is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in the Seventh district, Tenth ward. jy21 dte*
E. D. STANDIFORD is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of the county of Jefferson and the First and Second wards in the city of Louisville. jy8 dte*
ALFRED T. POPE is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in the Thirty-sixth Senatorial district, composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards. jy6 dte
We are requested to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from Oldham county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention to be held at Lagrange on the 17th of July, 1871.
je24 dtc

FRUIT JARS.

FRUIT JARS.
We are manufacturing the Mason, Gem (glass-top), Spencer, Wire tin-top, and cork-top Fruit Jars. KRACK, REED, & CO., Glass Manufacturers. Warerooms Second and Washington sts., Louisville, Ky.
jy17 eodim

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Perilous Season.
Glorious and delightful as the Summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathises with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.
There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.
Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels. jy24 eod3&w1

CONSUMPTION,
Its Cure and Its Preventive.
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted **Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment,** and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.
Dr. Schenck has proved in his own case that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.
In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.
The Seawood Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here, then, comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of **Consumption.**
The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they **"Leave no Sting Behind."**
The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, **A Supply of Good Blood.**
The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.
Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was **Given up as Lost.**
The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.
To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:
"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.
"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.
"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."
Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He and his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.
The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough lessens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.
Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Sirup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.
Price of the Pulmonic Sirup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.
R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents.

PROFESSIONAL.

WE, the undersigned, take pleasure in adding our testimony to the merits of Dr. C. B. NORRIS as a thoroughly scientific Oculist and Aurist.
During his residence in the city of Memphis, now over four years, he has been called to treat many intricate diseases of both the eye and ear. Devoting his whole time and earnest study to these specialties alone, he has obtained a proficiency in the art of their special and peculiar management which is seldom attained in these branches of medical science, and we have no hesitancy in saying that all persons afflicted with these *specific* maladies could do no better than to place themselves under his charge, morally confident that his *specific* remedies will guarantee in every instance (when he promises) a radical cure.
ISAAC T. CARTWRIGHT, Memphis, formerly of Louisville.
JNO. D. ADAMS, Pres't Mem. & Arkansas River Packet Co.
LEON TROUSDALE, Sec'y Chamber Commerce, Memphis.
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE, Wholesale Druggists, Memphis.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., Cotton Factors & Wholesale Grocers, 268 Front st., Memphis.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO., Wholesale Druggist, 340 Main st., Memphis.
N. SCHWARZENBERG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, 234 Main st., Memphis.
J. A. J. SMITH & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 225 Main st., Memphis.
E. P. BATES & CO., Commission Merchants, 264 Front st., Memphis.
S. ROSE & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 196 Front st., Memphis.
TRADER & CO., Cotton Factors, No. 9 Union st., Stonewall Block, Memphis.
A. J. ROACH & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, 314 Front street, Memphis.
D. C. & H. M. LOWENSTINE, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, 322 Main st., Memphis.
F. F. BOWEN, 17 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.
S. HINSON, Dentist, 223 Main st., Memphis.
Refer to C. P. Moorman, John T. Moore, Z. M. Sherley, Oliver Lucas and Capt. W. C. Hite, Louisville.
☞ Dr. Norris is now at the Louisville Hotel, and can be consulted for a short time. jy23dtf

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE firm of Doll & Mader has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. Doll will settle the business of the firm.
DOLL & MADER.
Louisville, July 21st, 1871. jy22 d3

Copartnership.
WE have admitted W. G. Harvison as a member of our firm to date from July 1st, 1871. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name and style of Baird, Harvison & Co. jy19 d6 BAIRD BROS.

Copartnership.
WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of TERRY, DE MOSS & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Tobacco, at 206 Hancock street, between Jefferson and Green. WM. TERRY,
WM. E. SNODDY,
J. C. DE MOSS.
Late of Campbell co., Ky.
Louisville, Ky., June 23, 1871 je24 dlm

LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!
JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Chemisettes; Corsets;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
je29 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consignment.
A LARGE consignment of Collier strictly pure and pure Lead; just received and for sale at manufacturers' prices by
EDW. WILDER & CO.
jy22 d10 215 Main street, marble front.

To Whom It May Concern.
ALL persons having claims against steamers R. C. Gray, Glasgow, and Fink Varble will present them to B. C. LEVI for settlement.
By order of Board of Directors Louisville and Arkansas Packet Co. jy20 d6

To Physicians and Invalids—Boarding for the Sick at the City Hospital.
WE have several delightful rooms, large and well ventilated, besides two private wards, male and female, which are perfectly delightful, having windows on each side, with a free circulation of air, at much less rates than any institution, public or private, hotel or boarding-house in the city. Everything to tempt the appetite of the sick that can be obtained, with excellent nurses in attendance. Persons from a distance under medical aid would do well to call and see for themselves or for their friends.
jy19 d6 Mrs. E. H. GARY, Sup't.

Coal Tar and Coke
FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address
B. F. JONES, President
Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind.
jy15 d3m

Notice.
E. D. STANDIFORD, Joshua F. Speed, James W. Henning, Norvin Green, Albert Fink, John E. Green, and J. M. Monohan, incorporators, have, on the 1st day of June, 1871, procured articles of incorporation from the Jefferson County Clerk, under the act of March 16, 1870. The corporation to be known as "The Louisville Car-wheel and Railway Supply Company," for the manufacture, purchase and sale of railroad car-wheels and other railroad supplies, with its principal place of business in the city of Louisville.
The amount of the capital stock is thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) in shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each, one-fourth paid down and the balance in installments when called for by the stockholders or the Board of Directors.
The corporation to commence its existence upon the 1st day of June, 1871, and to continue for fifteen years unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed by at least three-fourths of the stockholders in interest.
The business of the corporation to be managed by a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, a Superintendent and a Board of five Directors. The Directors to be elected annually on the first Wednesday in June, and the other officers by the Board of Directors at their first or early subsequent meeting of each new Board.
The liabilities or indebtedness of the company never to exceed twenty-two thousand dollars ($22,000), and the stockholders to be liable only for the amount of their stock subscription.
E. D. STANDIFORD, President.
JNO. E. GREEN, Sec. and Treas. je24 eodim

Chemicals.
5,000 OZS Quinine;
500 ozs Sulph. Morphine;
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 ozs Nit. Silver;
50 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
50 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
300 lbs Chloroform;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Drugs.
100 LBS Gum Myrrh;
3 cases Gum Arabic;
200 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Specialties.
DEPOT for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Warner & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "
ARTHUR PETER & Co.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
COMPRISES
THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
1. School of Latin. 2. School of Greek. 3. School of Modern Language. 4. School of Moral Philosophy. 5. School of History and English Literature. 6. School of Chemistry. 7. School of Natural Philosophy. 8. School of Mathematics. 9. School of Common and Statute Law. 10. School of Constitutional and Civil Law and Equity. 11. School of Physiology and Surgery. 12. School of Anatomy and Materia Medica. 13. School of Medicine and Obstetrics. 14. School of Applied Mathematics. 15. School of Analytical, Industrial, and Agricultural Chemistry. 16. School of Natural History and Agriculture. [Professor to be elected.] ☞ Provision made for classes in Mineralogy and Geology, Hebrew, Political Economy, Practical Physics, Medical Jurisprudence, and Sanskrit.
Diplomas and Certificates of Proficiency are given in the separate schools.
The following Degrees are conferred: 1. Bachelor of Letters. 2. Bachelor of Science. 3. Master of Arts. 4. Doctor of Medicine. 5. Bachelor of Law. 6. Civil Engineer. 7. Mining Engineer.
The expenses of the student, exclusive of text books, clothing, and pocket-money, amount to from $365 to $395 per session of nine months, of which sums $220 to $250 are payable on admission. Session opens Oct. 1st. For catalogues, address CHARLES S. VENABLE,
Chairman of Faculty, P. O. University of Va.
jy24 Mo&Fr8

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Near Baltimore, Md.
THIS Institute has been in operation for thirty years, and enjoys a national reputation. With the number of pupils limited to ninety, it has representatives from two-thirds of the States, principally South and Southwest. Its location is pre-eminently healthful, is central, and easily reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For circulars address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Ellicott City P. O., Md. jy24 eod3m

THE MISSES LANE
WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

HOLYOKE ACADEMY,
NO. 295 First street. N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The Fourth annual session will begin on Monday, September 4, 1871.
jy7 dlmexSa

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
SIX MILES FROM
FRANKFORT, KY.
THE faculty is composed of superior men in every department. Course of study such as to thoroughly fit those who take it for any calling in life, and it is most thoroughly taught. To the benefit of a full collegiate course is added the discipline, instruction, and drill of the military school.
Located in a quiet, healthy country, so far distant from town as to place the young men beyond the manifold temptations which ordinarily attend college life.
The students all board in the barracks, and are kept under rigid military discipline. There are no temptations to extravagance or dissipation.
This school has combined the discipline of the camp with the comforts and pleasures of home life, which can hardly be found elsewhere.
The twenty-sixth academic year will begin on **Monday, September 4th, 1871.**
Send for catalogue, containing terms, rules, regulations, and full information, to
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
jy(deodtsepl&w4 Farmdale, Franklin Co., Ky.

FOREST ACADEMY.
Select Male School.
ITS number of boarders is limited to sixty. The charter of the Academy confers privileges as ample as those of any college or university.
I have permanently engaged the assistance of two learned, experienced and laborious instructors, Professors Blackwell and Arnold.
A military drill, with neat uniform, has been instituted for physical development. The most desirable advantages of rural life, with home comforts, are secured to all pupils.
This institution boards and educates two young men, without cost, in preparation for the Christian ministry.
The next session, by divine favor, will commence on the first Monday of September. For catalogues apply to myself, Anchorage P. O., Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad.
jy2 deod3m B. H. McCOWN.

DRY GOODS.

Hosiery.
500 DOZ regular make White Cotton Hose;
50 doz Lisle Thread " "
50 doz Balbriggan " "
2,000 doz German " "
2,000 doz Domestic " "
1,000 doz British Brown Cotton ½ "
1,500 doz German " " ½ "
1,000 doz Children's & Misses' Cotton Hose;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy16 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

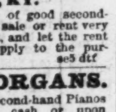
Notions.
NE Plus Ultra Pins; American and Howe Pins; New England Pins; White Agate Buttons; Fancy Agate Buttons; Pearl Agate Buttons; Pearl Shirt Buttons; Pearl Sacque Buttons; Bone Pant and Fly Buttons; Horn Pant and Fly Buttons; Brass, Silvered, and Japaned Pant and Fly Buttons; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 Iron, Glaice, and Cotton Shoe Laces; Corset Laces; White, Linen, and Cotton Tape; Linen Bobbin; Linen Floss; Cotton Floss; Silk Floss; Saddler's Silk, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, and 20; Dexter Knitting Cotton; French Working Cotton, from No. 1 to 12; Skirt Braid; Cotton Welting; Cord; &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy16 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY TO AND FROM
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
THE steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers.
PASSAGE RATES, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Glasgow, Liverpool and Londonderry,
First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin Return Tickets, $130, securing best accommodations.
Intermediate........$33 | Steerage..............$28
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to
je7 eod&w2m JAS. FERRIER, Louisville, Ky.
Responsible Agents wanted in town and country.

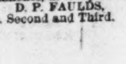
PIANOS.

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh
LOUISVILLE, KY.



An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se3 dtf

PIANOS AND ORGANS.



150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices.
D. P. FAULDS,
70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
my7 eodtf

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.
Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.
NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.
FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address
jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.
THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, has been improved and embellished until it is now equal to any watering place in the country.
A large two-story hotel, containing capacious dining and the largest and most elegant ball-rooms in the State, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, sufficient to accommodate five hundred guests, with upper and lower porches extending around the entire building, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of July.
The grounds, containing over one hundred acres, amply shaded with beautiful forest trees, which are neatly trimmed, form a charming rustic plateau, which no other resort in the country can claim.
The medical properties of this water are unsurpassed, the sulphur well being one of the largest and strongest on the continent.
Salt river, near these springs, furnishes ready facilities for aquatic sports, the fishing being equal to any in the State. Elegant new boats are furnished for the use of guests.
The best roads offer every inducement for driving and riding. Billiards, ten-pins, swings, croquet, and all other innocent amusements will be furnished. One of the best brass and string bands will be in attendance during the season.
Paroquet Springs are situated eighteen miles from Louisville, on the main stem of L. & N. R. R., and is the most accessible resort in the State. It is the only place where the pleasure of a summer resort can be had without interfering with business, as the merchant, mechanic and clerk can leave the hot, dusty city in the evening, and return refreshed to the city in the morning.
je28 dlm L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.
THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern"), has been rebuilt and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, with shade trees and beautiful lawns, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. The proprietor tenders his thanks to the traveling community for former favors, and solicits their patronage for the future, with assurances that they shall have no cause to complain. Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave than any other on the L. & N. R. R., and the best road to Mammoth Cave. GEO. M. PROCTER,
je8 deod3m* Proprietor.

Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave Stage Line.
FIRST-CLASS COACHES, spring coaches, and other conveyances, will be in readiness upon the arrival of all daily trains to convey passengers to and from the cave, to suit parties. Polite drivers, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of good water on the route. Seven and a half miles to the cave, and three miles the nearest route, over the best road ever made to the cave.
je8 deod3m V. WETZELL, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.
SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, July 26, 1871, for the construction of the western outfall sewer from the Lexington-street sewer, near Fifteenth street, by the valley of the southern ditch and Broadway extended to the Ohio river. The work will be let by sections, and will be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's office after Thursday, the 20th inst.
Bond with approved security required, and bids to be made on forms furnished by the City Engineer.
The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 7, 1871. jy8 dtd

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.
LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY other Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with cures already prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; sell your private troubles. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays... by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

DR. LANCASTER,
A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than anyother physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.
GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.
SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.
SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse **positively** and speedily cured.
MEDICINE FURNISHED
in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.
Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who **pretend** to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.
FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.
FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.
Best quality Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.
Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.
Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.
Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja29 dtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE
A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.
This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.
Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.
Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.
Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS
It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

GIFT DISTRIBUTIONS.

1,003 GIFTS.
GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in the City of New York, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C.,
To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27, 1871, positively.
After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket-holders 1,003 Gifts, amounting to $200,000, consisting of desirable Real Estate in Baltimore city and county, and Washington county, Md., Bonds, Stock, and Cash.
52,000 TICKETS only will be sold at $5 each.
Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, Elkton, Md. } Com's.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md. }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsb'g, Pa., Trustee.
REFERENCES.
Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.
First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.
Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.
Undergraff & Sons, Hagerstown.
Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Balt'e.
C. F. Abbott, Esq., 20 Postoffice avenue, Balt'e.
John H. Fowler, Esq.
W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bros., Exchange Place, Baltimore.
☞ Deeds of the real estate, certified to by counsel, in the hands of the trustee. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, 31 Nassau st., New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.
Tickets sent "C. O. D." if desired.
Send for circulars containing list of prizes, &c.
Good responsible agents wanted. je15 d6w

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. N. ROBSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, & 68, East Bay,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,
HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and, confining himself strictly to a commission business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. Shippers of produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York, thus having the advantage of two markets without extra commission.
References—Bishop W. M. Wightman, S. C.; Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Tenn.; Col. Wm. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. Jno. P. King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Williams, Birnie & Co., New York; Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. jy14 deod3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by BENJ. GROVE, Cemetery Engineer, 26th street. jy20 d3m*

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

YOUNG GROUSE,
Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs and Clams,
AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jy1 d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

Saratoga Pavilion Spring Water
THE most effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Diseases of the Kidneys. Sold by hotels and druggists. Send for circular to PAVILION AND U. S. SPRING CO. General depot 113 Chambers st., N. Y. je30 dlm

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square
DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.
ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.
ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.
"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.
"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.
"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.
Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.
Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.
All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.
All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.
Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.
☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD
Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday	....	9:45 P M
Southern Fast Line "	6:10 A M	6:35 P M
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 P M	12:10 P M
Cin. Night Exp., ex Saturday	10:25 P M	5:35 A M
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	5:45 A M	6:35 P M
Lexington Exp., ex. Sunday	3:35 P M	10:55 A M
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	5:05 P M	7:55 A M

Sleeping Cars on 10:25 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping cars.
je4 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
Memphis and Louisville
RAILROAD LINE.
Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave,	[June 4, 1871.]	Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Nash., Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:30 P. M.
9:50 P. M.	Nash., Mem., N. O. & Mobile Ex.	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nash. Southeastern Ex. Mail	2:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Richmond & Liv'gston Ex. Mail	1:20 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.

The 8 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 7:30 A. M. train from Louisville.
Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12.10 P. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:00 P. M. and 5:50 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main sts., corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.
ja30 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

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Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets.
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Attorneys-at-Law,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
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COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, '71.

BUBBLES FROM THE RHINE.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BONN ON THE RHINE, July 11, 1871.

The enchantress of the Rhine sits not only above the seven mountains waiting for the chosen lover; she follows the stream and seduces the sense wherever the eye rests upon the wide-winding floods of Germany's greatest love. At Bonn, the beginning of the immortal beauty of the lovely shores and castle-crowned summits, a beauty not less than the Swiss lakes, and the charm of endless festivity, awaits the traveler. Coming from mighty London, or the Chinese quiet of artificial Holland, the Rhine impresses one as a river of joy, and every day on its waters, or on its shores, seems like a gala day. And yet, a divine melancholy, a ravishing tenderness, none the less, are conveyed to the senses of a lover of the Rhine. Like the Lovelay of the famous Rhine legend, the river is marvelously beautiful, sinuously going its way with the indescribable gurgle of its whirling waters, leaving from us the very hours of our life. No river is more alive; the shores of no stream can claim more of the glory of song; and more blood and more wine have been poured out for the Rhine than for any river in the world. It is among rivers what Paris is among cities—the queen of greatest renown, the one river of rivers associated with the ideal of the cultivated world, the one supremely festive and glorious river of the earth which makes us surrender ourselves to poetry and joy. With such a river, with such shores, inlaid as they are with legends and blooming in beauty, it is not difficult for us to pay homage to the boast of Germany, and share the spirit of clamorous and thousand-armed patriotism which sprang to life in defense of the Rhine. Its historic renown is decorated with the pearls of romance, and its shores are populous with the most ancient cities, the walls and towers of which yet remain proof of the vigor of the mother age of Germany, while to-day her life is exuberant in the wine and blood of her soil and sons.

At twilight—and the twilights last until nine o'clock—sitting on the flower-festooned balcony of the Rheineck House, which overlooks the river, the whole landscape, with the soft gliding water gurgling by, iridescent in the evening glow, the graceful line of the opposite shore, the beautiful sweep of the mountain-forms in the distance, now and then the swift and noiseless gliding of the long sailing-boats of the river, you can easily lose the consciousness that you are in a rough and bustling world full of ugly facts. I should say the whole scene is phantom-like, did not the word *phantom* suggest something strange and ominous. No, the Rhine at twilight is rather like some river of a dream, by the side of which you seem to sit with the rosiest and sweetest pleasure of life. The tales of old romance, the siren charm of hours wedded to joy, are the natural accompaniment of your musings by the Rhine. All that you can think in the finest moment of your existence; all that sighs and is not; all that lives and floats in the ideal must hover about you in a twilight reverie on the Rhine. Other rivers may exhilarate, and the Rhine is exhilarating; a Yankee creek, even, would produce boisterous joy after having seen a Dutch canal. But the Rhine is enchanting; it glides into your profoundest poetic consciousness, and loses the most hidden sense of the pleasure of existence with the delight of its unstinted floods. And yet the Rhine, seen at mid-day is a dirty, yellow color, like a Western river, and the shores below Bonn are only like so much good prose, highly cultivated, it is true, yet very tame. But from old, old Bonn the eye can see the first breathing of the poetry of Rhine landscape. The Drachenfels or Dragon's Rock is visible in the distance, and the seven mountains and castles of great renown. All day excursion boats, loaded with the best-humored people in the world, and very little baggage, go up and down, occasionally, only eight boats pass on the river. It is not a river devoted to any great business interest; it never offers any spectacle of various and multitudinous sailing craft like out great Hudson. It is more like a Swiss lake, save the rush of its water. I have seen Lake Lucerne from its walled hights, and it is one of the most beautiful, one of the most picture-like scenes that I have ever seen, but it is not more beautiful than the Rhine in the evening, as seen from Bonn, or just as you approach the craggy hights of Drachenfels, which you can reach in one hour from the town. The ascent of the mountain is made in about three-quarters of an hour, and gives you a superb spectacle—the Rhine far below, winding on both sides of the mountain and lost in the silvery depths of the atmosphere of a perfect day of June, while the landscape, all glittering and gleaming with the sheen of sunlight on the rich vegetation of summer, is spread out in undulating spaces, caused by the dazzling river, which seems to have slipped quickly past the Dragon's Rock to sweep in magnificent curves through the valley to the cathedral town of Bonn.

An excursion up to the ruined castle on the top of the Drachenfels is productive of great sport, for you rise to one of the fastnesses of mediæval times, and to the lair of a fabulous dragon, upon a donkey! and the sensation may be compared to climbing a tower on a mouse's back. The donkeys are a little larger than good-sized Norman rats, and the ascent not quite so steep as the leaning tower of Pisa. But your donkey is apt to poke his nose against some one's Britch, walk over his heels, run German children, and push on regardless of everything. On his way down he is disposed to send his rider before him, over his head. But, after the most ludicrous ride in the world—and nothing can be more ludicrous than to ride upon a donkey—your evil genius must be so completely dislodged from his favorite seat in your consciousness, that you are wholly free to take in the wide and smiling scene from the mountain-top, which is the more impressive and gladdening from the fact that your ride up has been through an arcade of green leaves, which inclose you and afford only occasional glimpses of the line-shaped and the fair, gleaming river. Once on the crest of the Drachenfels, you stand 910 feet above the Rhine, surrounded by the massive masonry of the builders of seven centuries ago, shadowed by the rude and mighty castle of one of the old German Counts of the Feudal ages—the scene of many a fierce struggle; for here are the walls, ten feet thick, the watch tower, the narrow windows, the narrow path, the awful hight—the very home of ancient force and pride. Highest on these walls, save one German name, you can read two American names; one from Cincinnati, the other from Baltimore. Festive Germany is about you, drinking and making music; the strong tower resounds with cheerful sounds; all the gloom of the dark ages seem forever driven from this castle; but nothing robs it of its airy grandeur, the majesty of the splendid spectacle yet framed by its windows. A poor musician, with a proud German face, makes excellent music and subdues our noisy mirth. Each tourist is crowned with an oak wreath, the sign of his ascent of the Iragon's rock. The air is delightful, the vision splendid, and all of us seem like children of gladness. We go down like a Bachanalian procession, only needing some enchanter to strike off our modern disguises to appear as we are—so many children of nature, fauns and nymphs, joyously invading the very haunts of the middle ages, and not once more paying the tribute of happiness under the sky, on the hills, among the vines. The vine-slopes are luxuriant and suggest golden hours of good fellowship. And by the way, Rhine wine is pre-eminently a wine for out-of-doors. In fact all still, light wines taste best under green leaves, in the atmosphere of day, sun-warmed and music-filled. But for our hours of greatest luxury, for the accompaniment of feasting and the background of sumptuous saloons, for all that is cushioned and velvety, for the damask and laces of opulence, the glory of art and the splendor of civilization, give us the deep, deep red wines of Burgundy. But for nature, and a sylvan life, for the pure and gladsome hours of a joyous day out of doors, the light wines of the wide-winding Rhine.

But the hour for our return had come. We reached the river bank, after passing lovely gardens and a lot of happy-looking peasants, and went on the steamboat with a crowd of German students, and were received by the most delightful old baby—a gray-haired old lady—the captain, in fact, who, with a face like Silenus, a pouch not less generous, and a uniform like an American commodore, two blue swimming eyes, and two solitary teeth on each side of his mouth, blandly beamed upon each and all. The students chuffed the old fellow and all roared together, and it was not unlike the harmless revelry of so many great boys. The American eagle, the British lion, and the double-headed bird of prey of Prussia, and sundry minor birds and beasts, partly humanized, rejoiced upon the Rhine, as upon a great river of joy, bounding from the very bosom of life—a world-river in the keeping of the blonde and heroic Germania, who shall forever hold the Rhine—while unhappy France shall rise from the bloody fury of her evil days to renew her old delights, weave her old spells, the supreme genius of the *civilized*, as Germany is the heroic and motherly genius of the festive and patriarchal life of man.

EUGENE BENSON.

SMALL TALK.

BRET HARTE threatens to settle in New Jersey.

COL. HAMMOKAFELLAR, of New York, is registered at a London hotel.

THE Kansas papers replenish their coffers with wood-cuts of Dr. Medlicott and Mrs. Ruth.

IN order to more effectually oppose the Catholics, the Baltimoreans are organizing an "American Association."

A CANADIAN bank president, "worth" four millions, was married last week in Newburg, N. Y., to a widow "worth" a million.

THE Republican papers of the North quote from the Opelika Locomotive to prove that there is dissension in the Democratic party.

A REPORTER connected with the Boston Post has committed with Mrs. Livermore, and he pronounces her a stateswoman of commanding presence.

ACCOUNTS of railroad progress in Georgia are cheering. A railway train down there is reported to have caught up with and dispersed a funeral procession.

"INSTANT and rolling as the volley on a battle-field swung and split the booming discharge of rifles," in the New York riot, says George Alfred Townsend.

THE Chicago dogs are inoculating the Chicago children with hydrophobia, and the Chicago papers are crying out against the mawkish sentimentality of the Chicago police.

THE politicians of Maryland have been holding a convention, at which they omitted the customary platform. If the editors of Maryland would now hold a convention and omit to poem, there would be happiness in Maryland.

PRINCE WILLIAM, of Lunalilo, will shortly leave Honolulu for America. He is a noble Hawaiian, being the son of Kaio, who married the sister of King Kamehameha, who has been in the Hawaiian business for a number of years.

A NEW YORK judge gave $20 to a starving woman, whereupon she blessed him and broke for a restaurant, where she put herself out of her misery with lamb fries, boiled chicken, Bermuda potatoes, stuffed tomatoes, black tea, raspberries and Stilton cheese.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON thinks the d—n young ones that people carry to lectures ought to be helped to a tablespoonful of soothing syrup before the lecture commences, not for the especial benefit of the infants, "but for the protection of the natural and undeniable rights of those who frequent public assemblies for the purpose of hearing what is said."

A PROHIBITION CONVENTION has just been held at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Stinchcomb made a speech, calling for a law that should forever keep the human race from getting even a smell of liquor. A Mr. Pruden being present, prudently embodied Stinchcomb's sentiments in three resolutions. Mr. Foster got in a resolution to foster the intellect. Intemperance convention then nominated a county ticket and adjourned happy.

SINCE the New York riot, the circulation of the New York Herald has been reduced 6,000, and the circulation of the Sun has been reduced 8,000. The Star, which defends the rioters, has gained 10,000 subscribers. The circulation of the World has slightly increased, while the Times, Tribune and other dailies have not been materially affected. The correspondence of the Herald is deemed to withhold their advertisements from the Herald. All the papers, however, continue to thrive and get money.

MRS. STANTON is inclined to "cuss" because Mormon women "marry ourselves at fifteen years of age, and with their eyes fixed on the great hereafter, multiply and replenish, have children every year, and then drop into an early grave." She writes from Mormondom: "The morality among women and children is appalling. I visited their cemetery yesterday and saw acres of little graves. Every law of physiology, every holy instinct of woman's soul, is ruthlessly trampled under foot by these supposed revelations to the soul of man."

THE MERCER RACES.

A Calm Day at Harrodsburg—Large Attendance—The Horses and Result.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HARRODSBURG, KY., July 21, 1871.

There has been a crowd in town to-day that, in size and respectability, would have done honor to Saratoga or Long Branch, and to-night it is assembled here from all the parts of Central Kentucky, to witness the first horse race, of any consequence, that ever came off in the county. The weather was cool and favorable, and the track in fine condition, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure or happiness of any one, unless it was the defeat of some very fine blooded trotting-stock, that did not come up to the expectation of their owners; but, of course, all could not win. By the time the sale of pools commenced there were perhaps several thousand people assembled within the ring, including the grand stand, which, by the way, seemed to enjoy themselves as much as did their gallant escorts, though they didn't handle as many greenbacks.

The following report of to-day's races was kindly furnished by the officient secretary and treasurer of the association, Mr. R. T. Latham:

The first race was contested by two-year olds, single dash of one mile—Barnum, ch. c. by Lexington, out of Lida Rose, entered b. f. Rosa Underwood, by Dan Underwood. dam by Monarch; entered b. c. Barnum, by W. B. Dunn, of Garrard, entered blk. c. Midnight, by Membrino Whalebone, dam by Membrino Diamond; entered b. c. Coleman, of Mercer, entered b. g. Forrest, by Sumpter Denmark, dam by Ned Forrest.

Tip Brace, of Boyle, enters Bill Arp (pedigree unknown). dr.

Time, 3:29.

Second race, for three-year old stallions, mile heats, entered for three, to wit:

R. E. Coleman, of Mercer, enters True & Caldwell's br. s. Ned True, by Membrino Cornelius, out of Capt. Wade.

A. C. Passmore, of Mercer, enters b. s. Stoddard Johnson, by Blood Chief, dam by Ned Forrest.

Cook & Davis enter ch. s. Bacon Moore, by Indian Chief, dam by Gray's Mountain Chief. dis.

Time, 3:06.

Third race, for four-year olds, horse, mare or gelding, two best in three, in harness:

W. B. Dunn, of Garrard, enters g. g. Rush Rabin, by Gaines dam by Vermont Blackhawk.

R. E. Coleman, enters blk. s. Morrison, by St. Clair, dam by Pilot, Junior.

SUMMARY.

W. B. Dunn enters b. g. Rush Rabin . . . 1 2 2
R. E. Coleman enters blk. s. Morrison . . . 2 1 1
H. Brewer enters b. f. Maggie Lee . . . dis.
Time, 2:39, 2:42, 2:37.

To-morrow will be the best and last day, as there are a large number of entries for several races, which are to be made by agent. I remain, yours truly, IZARD.

COOL WINDS.

A Pretty Little Watering Place Away Up in Canada.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ST. CATHERINE'S, ONTARIO, CANADA, July 17, 1871.

Having been wandering for seven weeks in search of *the resort par excellence*, I fancy I have at length reached the object of my search.

I left New York at 7 P. M., sweltering from four days of insupportable heat, and on the next day at 3 o'clock P. M., twelve miles from the falls of Niagara, I heard the cool winds whistle as they are wont to do with us at home in October. I am at the Stephenson House, kept by Colonel Beverley Tucker, of Virginia, and to say that it is tastefully and commodiously furnished, provided and kept, were doing the Catholic work of supererogation. To say to you that I sleep under three blankets for six days at $2 50 per diem, drive buggy to falls, twelve miles over the finest scenery in America, for $2 50, drive to Sunset, on Lake Ontario, three miles, $1, go across the lake to Toronto, $2 50, and breathe the air and drink the waters and meet the guests here at $2 50 per diem than "rule supreme in Saratoga," "people from all the States" and Cuba: Go not to Long Branch, Saratoga or Newport, but come hither, where you shall find three large and commodious hotels, the finest cuisine than any in America, and the most salubrious atmosphere, the most delightful society, the most enchanting scenery and the most invigorating influences. The mineral on Lake Ontario last evening was worth the trip.

The celebrated Dr. Mach is permanent physician here, if perhaps were well to give a rude outline of the medicinal properties of the waters (in the crude). They resemble the most celebrated spas of Germany, being drawn from an inexhaustible well of six hundred feet of depth. Their specific properties are "offsets" to paralysis, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, obstructions to liver and spleen, etc., etc. (The cool wind blowing *from the east* whilst I write, woos me away.) "STUART."

POLITICAL.

Mr. J. S. Taylor was unanimously nominated by the Democracy of Ohio county for the Legislature, on Monday last.

J. G. Ford, Esq., of the Owensboro Shield, has withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate for the Legislature in Daviess county.

The Mt. Sterling Sentinel says: "That festive old cadet-ship peddler, J. S. Goldsby, inflicts three mortal columns of communication in denunciation for the 'new departure' upon the Franklin Sentinel. This is as it should be. Now let Brother Whittemore speak."

All of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in Anderson county have withdrawn, except one, Mr. Wm. F. Bond, one of the most popular and substantial gentlemen in the county, has been nominated—all the contesting candidates withdrawing in his favor.

Be noble, and the nobleness that lives in other men, sleeping but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet your own.

HARLAN IN HART.

A Munfordville Man's Impression of the World-Renowned Governor.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., July 20, 1871.

To-day came Gen. John M. Harlan, "the rose and expectancy of the age," to enlighten the people of Hart county upon the school tax, State finances, &c., &c. Owing partly to the fact that the Methodist Conference is now in session here, there was a respectable number of people in town. We were gratified to see upon the streets Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, who came at the request of his Democratic friends, to meet Gen. Harlan at this point.

We regret to say, however, that Gen. Harlan very ungeneously refused to divide the time with him, and the result was that Gen. Lewis did not speak. In common with many others, we hope he will yet come and speak at this place before the election.

We regret, also, that we did not hear from Gen. Harlan such gorgeous and glittering displays of dazzling oratory, or such beautiful and brilliant effusions of rhetorical eloquence as by the constant praises and trumpetings of the Radical press we had been led to expect.

We have a few other regrets to offer in a spirit "more of sorrow than of anger."

While it is customary for candidates for office to take considerable liberty in telling anecdotes, it is to be regretted that Gen. Harlan, or any other aspirant, going through the land in search of the honorable office of Governor of this Commonwealth, should shock the ears of decency by descending to actual vulgarity, as we think in this course has been reprobated by the Radical press.

While it is true that negro testimony should be admitted in our State courts, not only as a matter of justice to the negro, but also as a matter of justice to the white man, whose rights the negro's evidence will assist to establish, whose interests are jeopardized by the exclusion of that evidence, it is to be regretted that Gen. Harlan would represent the delay of the Legislature in admitting their testimony by legal enactment, as a criminal intention upon part of the Democratic masses, to endanger the life, liberty and property of the negro population, and to be a willfully corrupt and unlimited license to depredators and Ku-klux bands, to maltreat, kill and destroy them.

While it is true that some outrages have been committed within the bounds of this State, and some degree of lawlessness may have in some sections prevailed as the unhappy consequence of a long and bloody civil war; and while it is also true that no State or Government in the known world has ever, in peace or war, been able to accomplish the suppression of all crime and the prevention of all disorder, it is to be regretted that Gen. Harlan should magnify the petty disturbances in our State into evidences of a well-established effort of the honorable men composing the Democratic party of the State to prevent the execution of the laws and the administration of justice, by Ku-klux organizations, &c. While it is true that the Confederate soldiers and the men of Southern principles believed in the doctrine of State rights, in common with the Union men of 1861, and the Third-party men of a later date are now to be found in the Democratic ranks, striving to perpetuate and give evidence of the complicated constitutional liberty we now have left, it is to be regretted that Gen. Harlan, or any other man in any position of honor, would attempt to make any Kentucky audience, whether Democrats or Republicans or negroes, believe that the State and give stability to the remnant of constitutional liberty we now have left, it is to be regretted that any free-born American man in any position of honor, would attempt to make any Kentucky audience, whether Democrats, Republicans or negroes, believe that the Democratic party of Kentucky, in the organization of the secession element of 1861, trying in a new form to destroy the Government and ruin the country, by advocating and defending the doctrine of State rights and union of the country, and establishing the Southern Confederacy. Construing Gen. Harlan to have done all this, and feeling that it is his duty in the present political campaign, regardless of demarkation between statesmanship and demagogism, we say these things are to be regretted. But, nevertheless, we have some cause to be thankful.

While the efforts of Gen. Harlan and other Radical speakers have been, in order to secure their party success, to revive the bitterness of the late war, in all its malignity, and while their efforts have been further directed to the purpose of blinding the people to the real and patriotic government that threaten us from the hands of them and their co-workers, the eyes of the Democratic people are open to the deceptive and dangerous game, and are not expected to be entrapped, and, notwithstanding the gigantic efforts made to disrupt us, the Democracy of Kentucky, as a mass, stand united in the opposition to the radical and all its odious features, and Hart county is no exception to the rule. And for this we are truly thankful.

In short, General Harlan came with a great flourish of trumpets, and went away without doing much good or harm. He, like "the King of France with ten thousand men marching up a hill, and then marched down again," and "there was nobody hurt," for which we also truly thankful. KENTUCKIAN.

Crops and Politics in Ohio County.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HARTFORD, OHIO CO., KY., July 18.

Not having seen any report of the condition of the crops, &c., in this part of the country, I thought it would not be amiss to let the many readers of your excellent paper know what we are doing in obscure Ohio.

The corn crop was never known to look more promising at this season of the year.

Wheat was not good. I don't think that the present crop will yield more than a half crop, if that much.

Oats are very good.

Tobacco is, in this part of the country, almost a thing of the past. I think the farmers will have a full average tobacco crop for their home consumption from some other locality.

We have had very seasonable weather in this part of the country, but very dry in others. Had very little storm of the kind from the 16th, said to have been the hardest rain that has fallen here for sixteen years. And again to be remembered, that at about 4 o'clock, had another hard rain with wind, doing much damage to the crops.

The Democrats are using every means in their power to gain a victory over the Radicals at the coming election. Their opponents in the canvass are using every means practicable to gain the ascendancy. But I am willing to say that (as it ought to) But say say that your able paper has a large circulation in our county and is still gaining ground. Though allowed to visit it a month or two from the office, we don't often miss getting your paper once a week.

H. C. T.

LEXINGTON.

The Record of a Famous Horse.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm.]

As there has been some discussion of late as to the turf deeds of Lexington, we give at the request of numerous writers, a brief summary of his performances, in order that those who grope in the darkness may march into the light. He was foaled May 23, 1853, at Lexington, Ky., in the race for the Association stake, for three-year olds, 30 subscribers, $100 each, $50 forfeit, play or pay, added, with a gold plate worth $100. The race was mile heats, and twelve came to the post. Lexington was then owned by Mr. P. Warfield, and he ran under the name of Darley. There was a false start for the first heat, Lexington, Madonna and Garrett Davis running two miles and three-quarters before they could be taken up. Mr. Warfield's colt in the lead. With the consent of the judges Garrett Davis was then withdrawn, leaving a field of eleven. Lexington won the race in two straight heats, Wild Irishman, by imp. Glencoe, dam Mary Morris, finishing second in each heat. In the second heat all were distanced but Wild Irishman that came in out fifty Fanny Fern, by imp. Glencoe, dam Cub by Medoc. The track was very heavy, rain falling, therefore the time is slow—3:32½, 3:37. Lexington's next appearance on the turf was in the contest for Citizens' Purse, for three-year-olds, two-mile heats, May 27, 1858, at Lexington. There were but seventeen entries started and the bay son of Boston and Alice Carneal lost the first heat, John Harper's chestnut filly Medway, by Revenue, ridden by Mingo, winning him. He finished second, however, and won the next two heats and the race. Time, 3:42½, 3:41½, 3:49. On the Metairie Course, New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1858, Lexington made his first appearance under his present name. He ran a match race against Sally Waters, 4 years old, three-mile heats, winning the first heat in 6:28¼, and leading the mare in the second heat, in 6:24¼. The track was heavy. In the three-year-old stakes, on the Metairie Course, N. Orleans, April 7, 1854, two-mile heats, Lexington paid forfeit to Conrad, The Corsair, Argent and Hornpipe. On the 1st of April, 1854, he started on the Metairie Course for the great stake and purse, $2,000, for four-mile heats. He won two straight heats, Lecomte finishing second in each. Time, 8:08¾, 8:08 track heavy. On the 8th of April 1854, Lexington, Lecomte and Reube started for the Metairie Jockey Club Purse, $2,000, four-mile heats, for all ages. Lecomte won the first heat, Lexington the second. Time 7:26, 7:38¾. Being unsuccessful in the effort to match Lexington against any horse in America, Mr. Ten Broeck proposed to run Lexington time after time against the four-mile heats. He won two straight heats, Lecomte finishing second in each. Time, 8:08¾, 8:08 track heavy. On the 8th of April 1854, Lexington, Lecomte and Reube started for the Metairie Jockey Club.

COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 71.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Mayfield, Monday, July 24.
Murray, Tuesday, July 25.
Benton, Wednesday, July 26.
Smithland, Thursday, July 27.
Princeton, Friday, July 28.
Cadiz, Saturday, July 29.
Greenville, Monday, July 31.
Calhoun, Tuesday, August 1.
Hartford, Wednesday, August 2.
Morgantown, Thursday, August 3.
Litchfield, Friday, August 4.
Elizabethtown, Saturday, August 5.

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette

will address the people at the following times and places:

Albany, Monday, July 24.
Jamestown, Wednesday, July 26.
Columbia, Thursday, July 27.
Greensburg, Friday, July 28.
Campbellsville, Saturday, July 29.
Hodgenville, Monday, July 31.
Elizabethtown, Tuesday, August 1.

Hon. John M. Harlan,

Republican candidate for Governor, will fill t following appointments:

Hopkinsville, Christian county, Monda July 24.
Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Tuesda July 25.
Calhoun, McLean county, Wednesday, July
Hartford, Ohio county, Thursday, July 27.
Morgantown, Butler county, Friday, July 28.
Litchfield, Grayson county, Saturday, July
Spadra, Hardin county, [illegible]
Governor Leslie, Democratic candidate f Governor, is invited to attend.

General Harlan will also address his fellow-c izens as

Hudsonville, Saturday, July 29, at 7 P. M.
Hardinsburg, Monday, July 31, at 1 P. M.
Cloverport, Monday, July 31, at 7 P. M.

Hon. John G. Carlisle,

Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governo will address his fellow-citizens at the follow places:

Georgetown, Monday, July 24.
Frankfort, Tuesday, July 25.
Greenton, Wednesday, July 26.
Williamstown, Thursday, July 27.
Walton, Friday, July 28.
Warsaw, Tuesday, August 1.
Carrollton, Wednesday, August 2.

At Louisville on the nights of the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of August at such points as may be designated.

Speaking elsewhere to commence at 1½ o'clock p. m.

Hon. Geo. M. Thomas, Republican candidate, is invited to attend.

Messrs. Rodman's and Brown's Appointment.

Inasmuch as many of the appointments of Messrs. Leslie and Harlan and Thomas and Carlisle conflict with ours, we are compelled to revoke them and make the following:

Richmond, Monday, July 24th.
Winchester, Tuesday, July 25th.
Carlisle, Wednesday, July 26th.
Paris, Thursday, July 27th.
Lexington, Friday, July 28th.
Versailles, Saturday, July 29th.

At Georgetown, Newport, Frankfort, and Lexington at night; at all other places at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN RODMAN.
WM. BROWN.

Public Speaking.

HON. ALEX. L. MARTIN, Democratic candidate for Senate from the Thirty-third Senatorial District, will speak at the following times and places:

Piketon, July 24th.
Mount Pond, July 26th.
Pharmer Leahey's, July 27th.
Hall's Gap, July 28th.
Mouth Beaver, July 29th.

Was it a Hazardous Investment?

About the end of last week, as an eminent doctor of divinity and a celebrated physician, both of this city, were engaged in pleasant conversation on Fourth street, at the corner of Green, they were approached by a little boy, who, after narrowly scanning the features of the men, asked them for a loan of some money as he wished to enter into business. The boy was not over ten years of age. His pinched appearance, though honest, was shaded by a slight cast of anxiety as he submitted his plan. He said he wished to get ten cents with which to purchase newspapers. The papers he intended to sell again, and thus endeavor to earn some money. The psychological and the physiological combination of the case must have been satisfactory to the clergyman and physician; for the amount was doubled. The boy wished them distinctly to understand that it was a loan; the men told him that they expected the money to be repaid, but they advised him not to do so until he could work it out of the profits of the business. Both gentlemen are now anxiously awaiting the result of the investment.

Teachers' Institutes.

We are again requested to inform all parties interested that institutes will be held at the following times and places:

Hartford, Ohio county, July 24 to 29.
Hopkinsville, Christian county, July 31 to August 5.
Lagrange, Oldham county, July 31 to August 5.
Paris, State Teachers' Association, August 8 to 12.
Bowling Green, Warren county, August 14 to 19.
Lebanon, Marion county, August 21 to 26.
Monticello, Wayne county, August 21 to 26.
Falmouth, Pendleton county, August 28 to September 2.
London, Laurel county, September 4 to 9.
Catlettsburg, Boyd county, September 18 to 23.
Paducah, McCracken county, September 25 to 30.

Arrangements have been made with all of the railroad lines in the State to furnish half-fare tickets to all teachers who may desire to attend these institutes. Tickets will be found on sale at all the principal stations.

Rescue from Drowning.

Yesterday evening, about half past 3 o'clock, Officer H. B. Browning was walking slowly down towards the Island Chute. As he approached he noticed two lads bathing in the river, near the bank. The boys must have seen him, and knowing that it is forbidden to bathe there they instantly left the water. One of the boys, taking his clothes in his arms, scampered off. The other boy stayed to put on his shirt, and then jumped into the water. The place he jumped into was, however, beyond his depth, and, as he was unable to swim, he immediately sank. Mr. Browning, partially divesting himself of his clothing, hastened to rescue the boy. Before the officer reached him he sank twice, and he was consequently much exhausted when the officer brought him to land. A number of boys then crowded around the place, and the officer instructed them to take the boy to his home. All the boy's clothes were lost in the river.

Death of Dr. Hall.

Dr. S. N. Hall, long a highly respected resident and eminent physician of this city, died yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. For the last fifteen years he has not enjoyed robust health; but during this long period he was most assiduous in discharging the duties of his profession, and bore with Christian fortitude his acute sufferings. For eight weeks preceding his death he was confined to bed. Dr. Hall was born in Bourbon county, and was educated at Cynthiana, in Harrison county. He graduated at the Louisville University under Professors Flint and Gross. As a physician, his practice was at one time most extensive, and his advice in difficult cases was eagerly sought after He leaves a wife and two children—a boy and a girl. The poor of this city will mourn his loss as a kind friend and a faithful physician. His remains will be buried from 221 East Jefferson street this afternoon, at four o'clock.

An Exciting Chase.

A fight took place last night on Lafayette street between Henry Frank and Charles Sowders. Officers Stratton and Leshaff arrested them. As Officer Leshaff was bringing his prisoner through Brook street he broke away from him, and ran along Brook and down Jefferson street. Mr. Leshaff followed and recaptured him, after a most exciting chase, near First street. Though the officer repeatedly called upon citizens to stop the runaway, none appeared willing to do so. On the contrary, while many stepped aside to allow the prisoner to pass the pursued, the pursuer was frequently impeded by persons standing in his way as if by accident. Both were almost exhausted when they reached First street station-house. Officer Stratton had his prisoner bound to his wrist, and took him to the same station-house without any trouble.

Midnight Work.

Some drunken vagabonds committed a most contemptible outrage in the West End night before last. They went to Dr. T. J. Griffiths' house and completely demolished the beautiful fountain in the front yard. The plants growing around it were torn up and thrown into the water, and the roots from the mound were pulled from their places. This, however, did not satisfy their malicious spirit; they went to his office, tore down his sign, broke the lamp shade, and perpetrated other most revolting acts about the premises. Dr. G. himself was quite sick at the time, and, though he heard them at the front door, could not go to see what was the matter. Other houses were visited in the same neighborhood, at one of which two large magnolias were turned over and broken to pieces. Dr. Griffiths offers $100 for the arrest and conviction of these midnight prowlers.

Death of the Wife of a Prominent Citizen.

Yesterday morning at a quarter-past six o'clock Mrs. Margaret Tomppert, wife of Mr. Phil. Tomppert, Sr., ex-Mayor of this city, died after an illness of about thirteen days. Deceased was born on July 30, 1810. The funeral will take place from Mr. Tomppert's residence, 191 Jackson street, between Main and Market streets, at half-past nine o'clock this morning. All friends of the family are invited to be present.

Picnic.

The St. Patrick Benevolent Society will hold a picnic at Woodland Garden to-day. In addition to the usual attractions of such occasions, there will be music given by a performer on the bagpipes, who has lately arrived from Ireland. The proceedings will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will conclude about midnight.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

JOHN MCGRADY took too much liquor yesterday, and was led by Officers Eale and Deering to First-street station-house.

OFFICER WISE brought Con. Sullivan and Pat. Hawkins, who were indulging in a little fight, to First-street station last night.

CHARLES STEWART, charged with stealing paint and other articles from the Howard House, was under arrest last night at First-street station.

THOMAS MILLER and William Anderson, both negroes, were arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct while playing cards. Officer Corcoran brought them to First-street station.

GEORGE HIGH had what little wits he has at the best highly disorganized by liquor at the Woodland Garden yesterday. Officer Threkeld arrested him and conducted him to Clay-street station.

IN THE CITY COURT report of Saturday morning Mr. Robert Schutter was said to have been held in bail of $100 to keep the peace for one year. It should have been that Mr. Schutter had sworn out a peace warrant against Lewis Schuer.

THE vicinity of Preston street yesterday was promenaded by an unusually large number of intoxicated individuals, but, as they gave rise to no disturbance, and appeared to be able to make their homes, the police did not arrest many of them.

LADY HENRY Peter Trabue, colored, in attempting to get on a Jefferson-street car, between Sixth and Seventh, lost his balance and fell in front of the car, the front wheel passing over his arm, bruising the flesh from the arm-pit to the wrist in a very ugly manner, but, singularly enough, not breaking the bone.

A LARGE flock of geese roam at large in the vicinity of Ninth street and Broadway, and are productive of great annoyance to people living in that neighborhood. They defile the sidewalks, door-steps, &c., and it is hoped by the sufferers thereby that the police, if not the owners, will take steps to prevent the nuisance.

AT HALF-PAST 6 o'clock yesterday evening two Celts, Dennis O'Connell and Thomas O'Sheahan, set upon one Trenton, Chris. Herback, on Main street, between Shelby and Campbell streets. Thomas grasped Chris., and Dennis came forward to knock Chris. down with a brick. The three were lodged in Clay-street station by Officer Lehman.

THE Horticultural Society's committee on premiums to be awarded at the grand exhibition to come off next September, reported as follows: Five hundred dollars were allowed for flowers, five hundred dollars for fruits, and three hundred and seventy dollars for vegetables. A typographical error occurring in yesterday's paper misrepresented the amounts.

WE have been shown a specimen of iron ore dug in Switzerland county, Indiana, about three miles from Carrollton, Kentucky, and immediately on the Ohio river. A land slide has exposed the ore in considerable quantities, and the indications are said to be that the deposit is from five to eight feet thick, and is near the surface. Lead ore is also found in the same neighborhood.

THE EPISCOPALIAN announces that the Evangelicals have prepared a new prayer-book, with such changes as suit the views of the Evangelical party in the Episcopal Church. Many believe that when this new Evangelical Council, which meets in October, acceed to the demands of the radical wing of the Evangelical party, they will secede from the church, and the new prayer-book will then be ready for them.

A BREWING RAILROAD WAR.

Trouble Between Employes of the Nashville Road and Discharged Men at Bowling Green—and More Serious Difficulty Probable.

We learn from a gentleman who came to the city yesterday from Bowling Green that there had been serious trouble in the latter town between employes of the railroad and discharged men. It appears that on Saturday the L., M. & N. R. R. Company made proposals to their engineers and firemen running from Bowling Green to sign written contracts not to hold the company liable for any accident that might occur to them in the discharge of the duties appertaining to the road. This proposal was rejected. The company then discharged such as refused, and hired other men who were willing to work on the terms proposed.

On Saturday the discharged employes, according to this gentleman's statement, induced those engaged by the company in their place to quit work by threats or misrepresentations, to leave their work, and trains were delayed in several instances. There was great excitement among railroad men in Bowling Green when he left, and it was feared that further trouble might result.

A reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL last night called at the Nashville depot to learn further as to the matter, and elicited some facts different from those stated above. Only four men, all brakemen, had left the employ of the company, which was delayed only so long as to wake up another force to take their places. These men had already signed the contract and afterwards made up their minds to quit work, which they did. The company had been accustomed for sometime to require employes to enter into a contract in writing, and have this understanding printed on their time-cards. That a great deal of excitement exists just now in regard to the matter, was not denied, and although trouble was not anticipated, it very probably might occur.

From conversation with railroad men in this city it appears that there does exist a great deal of interest, if not excitement, in regard to this contract, and it is stated that many of the men employed will refuse either to sign the contract or abide by it in future. Some interesting developments will doubtless result, and in the meantime we publish the statements as above in regard to the trouble at Bowling Green.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man Fallsout of a Third Story Window While Asleep and is Probably Fatally Injured.

Mr. Isaac B. Moyer met with a singular and probably fatal accident yesterday morning. For several months past he has been boarding at the Globe Hotel, on Broadway, near Ninth street. On Saturday evening, late, he, in company with several others, was sitting in the basement story, conversing about social and business affairs. Very little drinking was indulged in by any of them. About 1 o'clock the party dispersed, Mr. Moyer going to his room on the third floor. It was centrally located, and without windows. Another gentleman occupied a rear room which had two windows overlooking the back country. After sleeping an hour or two, Mr. Moyer was waked up by cries and groans proceeding from the rear room. He arose and went to see what was the matter. When he entered the room the man had just recovered from a spell of unconsciousness, and was groaning with pain. Upon examination it was found that he had fallen from the window, a distance of twenty-six feet, and struck upon the back of his head. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition. Dr. Yandell, who was in attendance, stated that the man's skull was fractured at the base of the brain, and that he could not say whether he would live or die. He was not expected to live through the night. The man's name is Henry Hyatt, and he is from Louisville, Ky. He was employed by Mr. Arterburn, John C. Rudy, and Mr. Watkins, in the capacity of carpenter. J. B. Parks recording secretary for the association.

The single mowers competed the first day. The following were the entries:

Wiard, McGee & Co., Louisville, two machines, Buckeye, Sr., and Buckeye, Jr., both manufactured at the Lafayette (Ind.) Agricultural Works; price of the senior, $130; junior, $115; length of cutter-bar, junior 4 feet, senior 4 feet 6 inches.

Lewis, Gage & Co., Louisville, Buckeye State; manufactured at the Lafayette (Ohio) Agricultural Works; price, $130; length of cutter-bar, 4 feet 6 inches.

S. W. Pope, Louisville, Louisville mower; manufactured by the Louisville Agricultural Works, Louisville, Ky.; length of cutter-bar, 4 feet; price, $130.

S. P. Wallace, Louisville, World; manufactured by E. Ball & Co., Canton, Ohio; cutter-bar, 4 feet 6 inches; price, $150.

Hays & Bell, Louisville, Kirby; manufactured by D. M. Osborne, Auburn, N. Y.; cutter-bar, 4 feet 3 inches; price, $115.

Each machine was examined separately, each being represented by the manufacturer or agent, all the points, improvements, &c., given in detail. No one but the manufacturer or agent was allowed to be present with the judges during the examination. Each machine was also thoroughly examined when no one was present but the judges. Trial was in accordance with rule No. 6, as published in the rules and regulations of the fourteenth annual programme of the Louisville and Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

The ground selected was very uneven, the clover very heavy and tangled. After giving each machine a seperate test by cutting two acres each (all finished cutting their lands about the same time, except the "Kirby," which met with a slight accident,) the committee had the different lands raked cross-wise, where they could see each cutting more plainly, and had a fair chance to compare the work done by each machine. They then had all the machines placed in the same order that they drew by lot. Each machine following one another in cutting eight acres, where again each could be compared with one another.

The following rules were adopted as suggested by the President of the association, viz: First—Durability. Second—The least complicated in general make up. Third—To draw light, consideration the cost of each. Fourth—Best for general use and material used in making each machine.

Your committee endeavored to give each and all a fair trial; all done very fair except the "Buckeye" broke, by striking a stone, the point off one of its knives, but it did not stop its cutting, only making it perceptive any difference in the cutting after it was done.

The same machines, except Lewis, Gage & Co., were entered July 8th for the premium for the best combined reaping and mowing and single reaper. Each was given another trial as a mower in the forenoon, and in the afternoon they were tested as reapers. Each machine done as good work as formerly, and also all were placed upon the same land in order to compare them side by side. The committee voted by ballot, according to rule 8 in the programme of the association; also separately, according to rule 9.

The following machines having received a unanimous vote, were declared entitled to receive the premium:

For the best reaper and mower combined, premium $50—awarded to Wiard, McGee & Co., Louisville; Buckeye, Sr.

Best single mower, premium $35—Wiard, McGee & Co.; Buckeye, Jr.

Best single reaper, premium $35—Hays & Bell, Louisville, agents; the Kirby.

Entries and machines competing for combined reapers and mowers:

Buckeye, Sr.	$135 00
Buckeye Senior	175 00
World	200 00
Louisville	190 00
Kirby	175 00

I. L. HYATT, President.
J. B. PARKS, Recording Secretar.

SCIENCE VS. THE FINANCES.

An Indignant Citizen on the Action of the City Council.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

Our most august city fathers listened to a message from the Mayor on Thursday night respecting an invitation that he desired should be tendered the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that is to meet in Indianapolis in the month of August.

This profound body listened to the message with some attention, wondering what in the world his Highness, the Mayor, could mean, inviting a scientific association to Louisville (another distinct town to the Constitution). They could not stand it.

However, the Clerk was asked to read the message over again, which he did, with effect, except an enlarging of the ears of our "reverend seigniors." At this moment Darwin would certainly have demonstrated beyond a doubt even to the most sceptical that his theory of progressive development was rightly based, judging from the physiognomy of this illustrious body.

After the second reading the gentlemen of the Council actually did not know what to make of it. An old portly gentleman, supposed to be well versed in porkology (a very scientific study, by the way, in Louisville), made a motion to refer it to the Finance Committee. "I understand the whole thing," he says; "it's a negro question." He commenced to expatiate on the financial affairs of the city, heavy taxes, no money in the treasury, &c. He was just warming up on the subject, when the President of the Council asked him to *retire*, he being out of order. He took his seat very crest-fallen.

Mr. McCulloch, a scientific gentleman from the country, made a motion to lay the Mayor's message on the table. Good for McCulloch.

Mr. German, the only member who appeared to understand the situation and importance of the message, and the necessity of giving a reception to such a distinguished body of learned men, moved that the Mayor be authorized to appoint a special committee appointed to confer with the scientific men of the city, and make arrangements for giving the distinguished visitors a reception worthy of the city of Louisville. This motion appeared to be appreciated by the most intelligent members of the Council, but an evil genius got up and moved an amendment that the city would not be required to foot the bill—Louisville hospitality inviting a party to dinner, and afterwards handing them the bill of fare. Mr. Kaye, the *bell* man, has the honor of moving this amendment; he rung his bell; it's money you want; the other members played their chimes, and the death knell was tolled of the visit of the American Association of Science to Louisville.

New Albany and many other cities of Indiana will honor the visitors as they ought to be honored—men who are the leaders of science in all its branches; in fact, the very propellers of commerce, such men as Huxley, Owen, Gray, Agassis, Mehan, Sherry, Hunt and others, who have devoted their whole lifetime to study. Very probably some great scientific truth will be revealed to the world at this meeting, and who knows but in our midst. The City Council cannot see it. If it had been a deputation from the Cincinnati Council to see a private exhibition of their own fire engines it would have been a glorious xpree, but a meeting to pay a visit of the land gratis, is a cold shoulder. Surely the time will come when scientific studies will be appreciated in Louisville; if not, good Lord deliver us.

A. CITIZEN.

A Nut to Crack.

The following poetical enigma was found written upon a sheet of paper picked up on Fourth street yesterday. It is published for the benefit of those fond of such things:

A word of letters seven am I,
Although two words in me are found,
And different things I signify,
As you shall give me different sound.

If me a single word you take,
Nowhere you'll find me, though you vary
Search through earth, o'er sea and lake,
And finish with the dictionary.

Our language's laws, how odd at best!
When skilfully you me divide—
A moment since nowhere at rest,
I'm now here, by your side.

RUIN AND DEATH.

Suicide of Colonel Henry Barns, the Founder of the Detroit Tribune.

A SAD STORY.

[From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, July 22.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Col. Henry Barns, one of the most widely-known citizens of Detroit, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, in the grove of John P. Clark, on the River road, a short distance below the west line of the grounds of Fort Wayne. He left his home on Miami avenue quite early in the morning, and proceeded leisurely down the River road, stopping at one or two places as he reached familiar houses, and on the bridge at Jones' ship-yard he was seen by Mr. John P. Clark, who was driving up, standing with his back to the river and looking toward the ship-yard. Passing on still further, he stopped at a grocery on the corner of the River road and Military avenue, and talked with the proprietor some little time, and took a glass of liquor. That was the last that was seen of him alive, so far as can be learned.

At the northeast corner of Clark's land, the side farthest from the river, stands a white cottage, where a German named Johann Baumann lives. During the forenoon he was away at work, and his wife alone was at home, the little son being absent at school. Shortly after 11 o'clock, as Mrs. Baumann says, she heard two quickly succeeding shots in the grove, just west of the house. She took no special notice of them, as sportsmen often discharge their guns there, and she supposed the firing proceeded from some such cause. No further notice was taken of the matter for some little time, until the boy had returned from school, when the mother, going to the door, saw a man lying on the ground in the grove, not more than 20 feet from their line fence. Seeing some hogs rooting about close to where the body was lying, Mrs. Baumann sent the lad over to find out the cause of his being so still, and the little fellow soon returned in a panic, saying that the ground was all blood, and that the man was dead. Two soldiers from Fort Wayne happened to be passing just then, and the woman called them to examine the man, whom they found indeed quite dead. One of them immediately started fo. Coroner Ludlow, who resides about half a mile below the place where the tragedy occurred. He quickly hastened to the scene, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Phillips, and both being well acquainted with Col. Henry Barns, saw at once that he was the unfortunate suicide.

He lay at the foot of two small trees, growing close together, some 60 feet from the roadway. He had evidently sat down upon the ground at the foot of the trees, facing towards the east, in the direction of the city, and when he fell his head rested in a little hollow at the base of the trees, his limbs were extended to the east and one arm, the right, with which the pistol was fired, had dropped down at the side of the body and was extended toward the river, while the other rested upon the body. A bullet wound was found in the upper part of the head over the left ear from which must have produced instantaneous death. The pistol, a Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, lay a little distance from the right hand, where it had fallen upon the ground. His hat was standing a short distance from the body, where it had evidently been carefully placed by the hand of the deceased. He was nicely dressed in black clothes, with clean shirt, collar, etc., and in the scrupulous regard to appearances that is a strong evidence that the suicide had carefully premeditated before he left the house in the morning. The surface of the little hollow was all covered with blood, and the grass and shrubs standing close to where the head lay were wet with the blood for hours afterwards. The eyes were open, the mouth a little distended, but the face wore a calm, peaceful expression, and the limbs lay easily stretched out, and not in the least convulsed or rigid. The ball, one should judge from the mortal wound in the head, would have supposed that he had come to a violent death. A fragment of the Tribune was found lying near the body, of the edition of July 14, and there are some circumstances which seem to indicate that the pistol was wrapped in this piece of paper, and in that form carried in his pocket.

A conveyance was soon procured by the Coroner, and the body was carried to his residence below, where he also has an office. An inquest was impaneled, and information of the sad occurrence was sent to Detroit, to his brother, John Barns, and to his afflicted family. The body was examined before the jury, and it was found that there was a single fatal wound in the head, so that there is some reason to believe that Mrs. Baumann may have been mistaken as to hearing two shots fired. Perhaps what she supposed to be the second was but the echo of the first, struck out by the surrounding trees. Perhaps he fired the pistol once as a test of its accuracy and force before discharging the bullet into his head. However, no medical examination was made at the inquest, which would have developed more fully the character of the wound.

Hardly anything was found upon his person, except an envelope, without any direction upon it, and with half a sheet of blank writing-paper folded up in it. It is believed that this envelope and paper were purchased on the previous day, and the design of Col. Barns probably was to write a note before he killed himself, and in it express his reasons for the deed. From some cause, which can only be conjectured, he abandoned this idea, if he had ever considered it. It was found, on examining the pistol, that only four chambers remained loaded, three cartridges having been discharged.

The jury, after an inspection of the body and hearing the evidence of the persons who had found it, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by his own hand. Meanwhile Mr. John A. Barns and the elder sons of the dead man had arrived from the Ludlow's, and with them the undertakers with a receiving box, in which the body was placed and conveyed to the residence on Miami avenue. The intelligence of the suicide created a profound sensation, both in Springwells and Detroit. In the former town Col. Barns was almost as well known as here, and the surprise and sorrow expressed was universal. The news reached Detroit at a little after 2 o'clock and spread rapidly along the street, being the more startling from as the unfortunate man had been seen by many persons in the morning as he walked through the city. The mistake generally made is to throw open windows at all hours of the day, no matter whether the atmosphere outside be cool or exhilirating.

"Let in the pure air, they say, and in comes the treacherous breeze—for even hot air is pleasant while it is gently blowing, taking away perspiration and thereby cooling the skin; but this apartment is made warmer; in spite of the draught they find their room to be more uncomfortable than before.

"Let in cool air—keep out heat—that is the only formula to insure the minimum of discomfort. Sitting-rooms may generally be kept cool during the whole day if the doors be closely opened for ingress and egress, and windows kept closed and shielded from direct sunshine by a blind. If the atmosphere of a room be impure from any cause, let it be renewed; the air is less injurious than bad air. If a room be small in comparison with the number of persons engaged in it, free ventilation becomes indispensable.

"In a cooking apartment the temperature will probably be higher than outside, hence the free admission even of hot air will be desirable. If persons do not object to sit in a direct draught of air, windows and door may be opened, a breeze being more refreshing, even though several degrees warmer than still air; but under nearly all other circumstances rooms should be kept closed as much as possible until after sundown, or till the air outside is cooler than that inside. Let in cool air; keep out hot."

How to Keep Cool.

A correspondent furnishes the London Times with the following hints, which will be found pertinent to our own climate:

"In these hot days a bath or refreshment is a real luxury, to be had far oftener than most people suppose possible. The secret consists not in letting in cool air, for naturally all do that whenever they open the windows, but in keeping out the hot air. If the air outside a room or house be cooler than the air inside, it is by all means; but, if it be hotter, carefully keep it out.

"A staircase window left open during the night will often cool the passages of a house, and the rooms, too, if their doors be not shut; but it must be closed at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, or, if on the sunny side, at four or five o'clock, and the blind drawn down. The mistake is generally made is to throw open windows at all hours of the day, no matter whether the atmosphere outside be cool or exhilirating.

"Let in the pure air, they say, and in comes the treacherous breeze—for even hot air is pleasant while it is gently blowing, taking away perspiration and thereby cooling the skin; but this apartment is made warmer; in spite of the draught they find their room to be more uncomfortable than before.

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REAPERS AND MOWERS.

Official Report of the Late Test—The Premiums Awarded.

The following official report of the committee to test the merits and award premiums for the best reaping and mowing machines and single reapers and mowers:

The trial commenced July 7th at Mr. M. P. Hyatt's near the city of Louisville, Ky., and ended July 8th at same farm. Awarding committee, W. C. Arterburn, John C. Rudy, and J. H. Watkins; R. Ferman, marshal, and J. B. Parks recording secretary for the association.

The single mowers competed the first day. The following were the entries:

Wiard, McGee & Co., Louisville, two machines, Buckeye, Sr., and Buckeye, Jr., both manufactured at the Lafayette (Ind.) Agricultural Works; price of the senior, $130; junior, $115; length of cutter-bar, junior 4 feet, senior 4 feet 6 inches.

Lewis, Gage & Co., Louisville, Buckeye State; manufactured at the Lafayette (Ohio) Agricultural Works; price, $130; length of cutter-bar, 4 feet 6 inches.

S. W. Pope, Louisville, Louisville mower; manufactured by the Louisville Agricultural Works, Louisville, Ky.; length of cutter-bar, 4 feet; price, $130.

S. P. Wallace, Louisville, World; manufactured by E. Ball & Co., Canton, Ohio; cutter-bar, 4 feet 6 inches; price, $150.

Hays & Bell, Louisville, Kirby; manufactured by D. M. Osborne, Auburn, N. Y.; cutter-bar, 4 feet 3 inches; price, $115.

Each machine was examined separately, each being represented by the manufacturer or agent, all the points, improvements, &c., given in detail. No one but the manufacturer or agent was allowed to be present with the judges during the examination. Each machine was also thoroughly examined when no one was present but the judges. Trial was in accordance with rule No. 6, as published in the rules and regulations of the fourteenth annual programme of the Louisville and Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

The ground selected was very uneven, the clover very heavy and tangled. After giving each machine a seperate test by cutting two acres each (all finished cutting their lands about the same time, except the "Kirby," which met with a slight accident,) the committee had the different lands raked cross-wise, where they could see each cutting more plainly, and had a fair chance to compare the work done by each machine. They then had all the machines placed in the same order that they drew by lot. Each machine following one another in cutting eight acres, where again each could be compared with one another.

The following rules were adopted as suggested by the President of the association, viz: First—Durability. Second—The least complicated in general make up. Third—To draw light, consideration the cost of each. Fourth—Best for general use and material used in making each machine.

Your committee endeavored to give each and all a fair trial; all done very fair except The "Buckeye" broke, by striking a stone, the point off one of its knives, but it did not stop its cutting, only making it perceptive any difference in the cutting after it was done.

The same machines, except Lewis, Gage & Co., were entered July 8th for the premium for the best combined reaping and mowing and single reaper. Each was given another trial as a mower in the forenoon, and in the afternoon they were tested as reapers. Each machine done as good work as formerly, and also all were placed upon the same land in order to compare them side by side. The committee voted by ballot, according to rule 8 in the programme of the association; also separately, according to rule 9.

The following machines having received a unanimous vote, were declared entitled to receive the premium:

For the best reaper and mower combined, premium $50—awarded to Wiard, McGee & Co., Louisville; Buckeye, Sr.

Best single mower, premium $35—Wiard, McGee & Co.; Buckeye, Jr.

Best single reaper, premium $35—Hays & Bell, Louisville, agents; the Kirby.

Entries and machines competing for combined reapers and mowers:

Buckeye, Sr.	$135 00
Buckeye Senior	175 00
World	200 00
Louisville	190 00
Kirby	175 00

I. L. HYATT, President.
J. B. PARKS, Recording Secretar.

SCIENCE VS. THE FINANCES.

An Indignant Citizen on the Action of the City Council.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

Our most august city fathers listened to a message from the Mayor on Thursday night respecting an invitation that he desired should be tendered the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that is to meet in Indianapolis in the month of August.

This profound body listened to the message with some attention, wondering what in the world his Highness, the Mayor, could mean, inviting a scientific association to Louisville (another distinct town to the Constitution). They could not stand it.

However, the Clerk was asked to read the message over again, which he did, with effect, except an enlarging of the ears of our "reverend seigniors." At this moment Darwin would certainly have demonstrated beyond a doubt even to the most sceptical that his theory of progressive development was rightly based, judging from the physiognomy of this illustrious body.

After the second reading the gentlemen of the Council actually did not know what to make of it. An old portly gentleman, supposed to be well versed in porkology (a very scientific study, by the way, in Louisville), made a motion to refer it to the Finance Committee. "I understand the whole thing," he says; "it's a negro question." He commenced to expatiate on the financial affairs of the city, heavy taxes, no money in the treasury, &c. He was just warming up on the subject, when the President of the Council asked him to *retire*, he being out of order. He took his seat very crest-fallen.

Mr. McCulloch, a scientific gentleman from the country, made a motion to lay the Mayor's message on the table. Good for McCulloch.

Mr. German, the only member who appeared to understand the situation and importance of the message, and the necessity of giving a reception to such a distinguished body of learned men, moved that the Mayor be authorized to appoint a special committee appointed to confer with the scientific men of the city, and make arrangements for giving the distinguished visitors a reception worthy of the city of Louisville. This motion appeared to be appreciated by the most intelligent members of the Council, but an evil genius got up and moved an amendment that the city would not be required to foot the bill—Louisville hospitality inviting a party to dinner, and afterwards handing them the bill of fare. Mr. Kaye, the *bell* man, has the honor of moving this amendment; he rung his bell; it's money you want; the other members played their chimes, and the death knell was tolled of the visit of the American Association of Science to Louisville.

New Albany and many other cities of Indiana will honor the visitors as they ought to be honored—men who are the leaders of science in all its branches; in fact, the very propellers of commerce, such men as Huxley, Owen, Gray, Agassis, Mehan, Sherry, Hunt and others, who have devoted their whole lifetime to study. Very probably some great scientific truth will be revealed to the world at this meeting, and who knows but in our midst. The City Council cannot see it. If it had been a deputation from the Cincinnati Council to see a private exhibition of their own fire engines it would have been a glorious xpree, but a meeting to pay a visit of the land gratis, is a cold shoulder. Surely the time will come when scientific studies will be appreciated in Louisville; if not, good Lord deliver us.

A. CITIZEN,

CITY FEATURES.

☞ Parties wishing to invest in real estate should attend the Marshal's sale at the Court-house door, Monday morning, July 24th, at 11 o'clock. A desirable tract of land, subdivided in 20-foot lots, fronting Levering avenue, will be sold at auction immediately after the Chancery sale. See advertisement.

Twenty-five Cents.

This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 25th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted.

Truly your friend,
L. O. SHENAULT.

☞ The property which will be sold on Monday morning, the 24th of July, immediately after the Chancery sale, offers special inducements to buyers. It is located on Levering avenue within one square of Floral Park and convenient to the Fourth and Sixth-street railroads. Terms 6, 12, and 18 months.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it:

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of tetter for several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia;" that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true.

W. H. KENDALL,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

OSORIO AND CAVADA.

Execution of Two Distinguished Soldiers of the Union Army.

"ADIOS CUBA."

The New York Times' Havana correspondent gives the particulars of the capture and execution of Admiral Osorio and Gen. Frederica Cavada, who served with distinguished gallantry in the Union army, and who were naturalized citizens of the United States. The correspondent received his information from a friend of the unfortunate men who had witnessed their execution.

He writes: Osorio had left the interior of the island some months ago in company with Bernabe Verone, alias Bembetta, the young Cuban General who lately arrived in New York, Osorio being in a miserable state of health, and a mass of sores and eruptions, from a kind of scorbourne, which he causing such terrible ravages among the insurgent Cubans, and, also, from the effects of an unhealed wound. Osorio refused to state how he had been wounded, behind the back simply announced that such had been the fact.

He was hid in the woods and cared for by some Cubans, who could not furnish him with anything beyond the bare means of subsistence, until Gen. Cavada and Kingley offered to take him to Nassau or any other secure place, a boat being in readiness for the latter gentleman and another, supposed to have been Mr. Francisco Aguilera, ex-Vice President of the republic. Everything went well. They were met by a party of Spanish troops, and reached Cayo Cruse in safety, embarking immediately in a two-oared boat, and headed for the lighthouse on the English key, known as Cayo Lobos. Wolf Key, two miles in sight of the lighthouse a very stiff breeze arose, which tossed their boat to and fro,